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APRIL 10, 1909

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# pollinaris "The Queen of Table Waters."

BOTTLED only with its OWN NATURAL GAS.

And only at the APOLLINARIS SPRING, Neuenahr, Germany.

GRAND PRIX, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

SOLE IMPORTERS: THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD., LONDON, W.

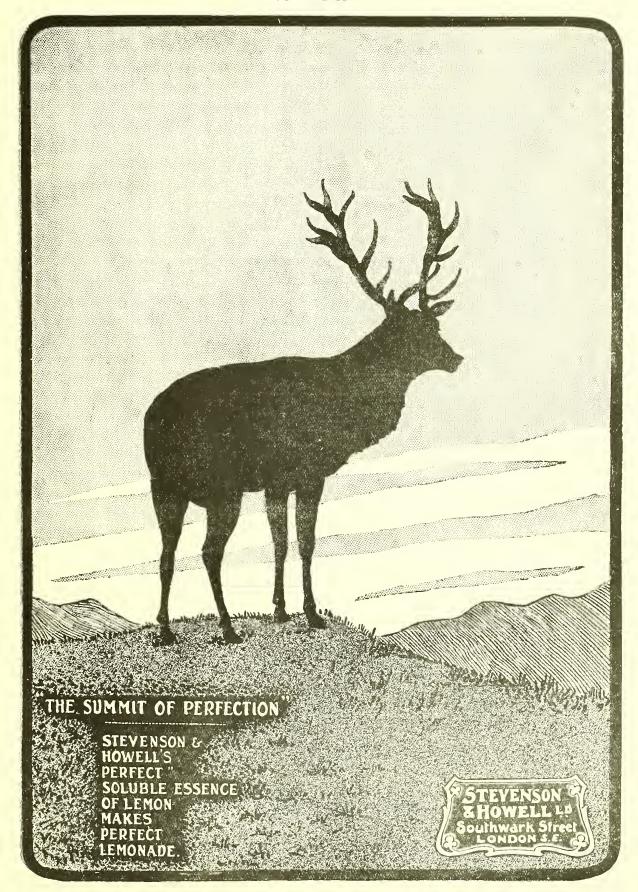


# STANDARD TABLET & PILL CO. HOVE.

# Recent Alterations in Prices of Tablets.

Name and Address Free on 3 dozen Assorted or otherwise. Carriage Paid.

Best Nickel Screw-capped Bottles,	25	50	100	Price	Best Nickel Screw-capped Bottles,	25	50	100	Price
Each Containing	Per	Per	doz.	per	Each Containing	Per	Per	Per	per
	doz.	doz.	doz.	1,000		doz.	doz.	doz.	1,000
ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID (Salacetic Acid)	2/6	4/_	7/6	4/6	ICHTHYOL, gr. 2½ (Keratine or S.C.)	4/6	8/3	14/5	9/6
ACETANILID. COMP. (American "Pain"	-, -	-1		1	INFLUENZA TABLETS, Chocolated Coated,	-10	-7-		-1-
Tablet)	2/-	3/6	6/-	4/-	30 tablets in white slide box, attractively				
ALOIN COMP., S.C	21	3/3	5/3	3/-	labelled, per doz. 2s. 3d., 12 doz. at				
ANTIPYRIN, gr. 5	3/6	5/6	10/-	6/6	2s. per doz.				
ANTI-CONSTIPATION, Andrew Clark	$\frac{3}{6}$		7/-	4/-	LACTIC ACID BACILLUS TABLETS				
ANTI-CONSTIPATION, Andrew Clark ANTI-CONSTIPATION (Chocolate-coated).	2/11	4/0	1/-	4/-					
Aloin., Podoph., Ext. Bella lon., Capsicine, aa. gr. \frac{1}{2}.					(Metchnikoff). A pure culture for making	0.1	151	041	
Boxes of 40, per doz., 2/3		2/9	5/-	4/-	fermented milk		15/-		0.1
"ASPIRIN," gr. 5. (By special license of		2/0	01	-/	LAXATIVE, VEGETABLE	3/-	5/-	9/9	6/-
Bayer & Co.)	6/6		22/6	16/6	LITHIA TABLETS, Effervescing—				
BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TABLETS,	0/0		22/0	10/0	Bottles of 12 at 3/4 per doz.				
	0/0	4.10	TIC.	= 1	Tubes or Bottles of 24 at 5s. 6d. per doz.				
, Chocolate-coated Uya Ursi, Buchu, Pot. Nit Juniper, &c.	2/9	4/6	7/6	5/-	Bottles of 40 at 7/6 per doz.				
DESTROIG LOID COMD	4/9	8/9	16/6	12/-	Bottles of 100 at 16/- per doz.		1		
	3/6	6/-	10/-	7/-		16/-	30/-	58/-	45/-
Bismuth, Pepsine, and Charcoal	1/9		4/4		Mercury Pot. Iodide, gr. 8.75	9/-	17/_	33/-	25/-
Blaud Pill Tablets, Chocolate or Sugar-coated	1/9	3/3		2/6 2/6	Pepsine, gr. 2, S.C	3/-	5/-	9/-	5/6
Blaud and Aloin gr. 1 Tablets, S.C		3/3	4/4		Pepsine, gr. 3, S.C	3/6		10/-	8/-
Blaud's and Arsenic $(gr. \frac{1}{100} \text{ or } \frac{1}{64})$ , S.C Blaud's with Arsenic and Strychnine,	1/9	3/3	4/4	2/6	Peptonic, S.C	4/-	6/9	12/6	9/-
Blaud's with Arsenic and Strychnine,	0.10	4.10	5.10	0.10	PHENACETIN, gr. 5	1/9	3/3	5/6	3/-
aa. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ , S.C Blaud and Cascara, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.C	2/6	4/6	7/6	3/6	Phenacetin Comp., white or pink	2/-	4/_	7/-	3/9
Blaud and Cascara, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.C	2/-	3/6	6/6	2/9	Phenacetin gr. 4, Caff Cit. gr. 1	-1	-1		1 -
Blaud Comp. Fort., S.C	3/-	4/6	7/9	5/6	Purging, Infant (Phenolphthalein gr. 3/4)	2/3	3/9	6/6	3/-
Blaud gr. x, Arsenic, Strychnine, Aloiu a4. gr. 1	0.10	4.10	7.10	4/6	Purging, Adult ( ,, gr. 1½)	3/-	5/-	9/-	5/6
Blaud Comp. (½ strength), S.C	2/9	4/3	7/3		Purging, Extra Strong ,, $\operatorname{gr.} 7\frac{1}{2}$		11/-	21/-	16/-
Calcium Sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ , gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ , gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ , gr. 1, S.C.	1/9	2/9	3/6	2/6	(6 tablets in box, $2/6$ per doz.)	0/0	11/-	21/-	10/
Cascara Extract, gr. 2, Sugar-coated or		2.1	0.10	0.10					
Chocolate-coated	$1/1\frac{1}{2}$	2/-	3/3	2/3	Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5. Bottles of 40 at			0.10	-/8
Cascara Extract, gr. 3, Sugar or Chocolate-				_ ,	1s. 6d. per doz	0.1	E 10	2/6	
coated	2/-	3/6	5/6	3/-	Quinine, Ammoniated, 1 dram, Rcd S.C	3/-	5/3	9/6	6/6
Cascara Compound, S.C	3/-	5/2	9/-	6/-	Quinine, Ammoniated, ½ dram, Red S.C	2/6	3/4	5/6	4/6
Cascara and Euonymin, Yellow Sugar-coated	2/9	4/6	7/6	5/-	Quinine, Cinnamon, and Eucalyptus, C.C	3/-	5/3	9/6	6/6
Cold Cure, Chocolatc-coated) Per doz. boxes,					Quinine and Iron, S.C	2/9	4/6	7/9	5/-
In boxes, 12 varieties of 2/3; 12 doz.					Quinine Sulph. or Bisulph., gr. 1, S.C	1/11	3/3	6/-	3/3
labels boxes, 24/-					,, ,, ,, gr. 2, S.C	2/9	4/-	7/4	5/4
Damiana Compound, S.C. Red	3/3	5/6	9,7	6/6	,, ,, ,, gr. 3	3/3	5/9	10/9	6/6
Digestive Comp. Chocolate-coated	3/-	5/-	9/-	6/-	,, ,, ,, gr. 4	4/-	6/9	12/6	8/-
Pepsine, Pancreatin, Diastase, Acid Lactic, &c.		· '		1	,, ,, ,, gr. 5	4/6	8/3	, -	10/-
Dyspepsia Tablets (two kinds of tablets in box),					Rhubarb and Soda	1/9	3/-	4/-	1/6
per dozen boxes, $5/- & 9/6$ .					RHEUMEL TABLETS (Salacetic Acid) for				
(Similar to much advertised American					Rheumatism, Brown and Yellow Labels	3/-	5/-	9/-	_
Proprietary).					RENNET TABLETS, smartly labelled in				
Easton's Syrup Tablets, ½ drachm, S.C	2/6	3/4	5/6	4/-	Colours. Each tablet makes a pint				
Easton's Syrup Tablets, 1 drachm, S.C	3/-	5/2	9/-	6/-	Junket, per doz., 3/6				
Ergotin Tablets, gr. 1, S.C	3/-	5/-	9/-	6/-	Saccharin, gr. ½, per lb., 16/	_	_		2/6
Ergotin Tablets, gr. 2, S.C	3/9	6/9	12/3	9/-	,, ,, 100's at 3/9 per doz.				
Ergotin Tablets, gr. 3, S.C	4/6	8/6	15/6	12/-	,, ,, 200's at 7/3 ,, 500's at 17/				
FORMAMINE, gr. 5	2/6	4/-	7/6	4/6	,, 500's at 17/- ,,			(	
FORMALIN MINT THROAT TABLETS.	,	,	,	1	Soda Mint , 500's at 17/- ,, 30's at 1/3 ,,	_	_	2/9	-/8
50 Tablets in Amber Bottle, 6/- per doz.					Sodii Salicyl., gr. 5, P.P	2/6	4/-	7/6	4/6
Fucus Extract, gr. 3, Chocolate-coated	3/-	5/-	9/-	6/-	Sulphonal, gr. 5	3/6		11/-	8/-
Ginger Mint Tablets	1/6	2/9	4/-	1/9	Thyroid Gland, gr. 5	4/3	7/3		9/-
Gregory Powder Tablets	2/-	3/6	6/6	2/6	Urotropine, gr. 5 (Schering)				25/-
Headache Tablets (Phenacetin Co.)	2/-	4/-	7/-	3/9	VERONAL, gr. 5. Bottles of 10 tablets,	010	20/0	J21	201
Hexamethylentetramine, gr. 5	$\frac{2}{6}$	4/-	7/6	4/6		25/-	50/-	100/-	
Hypophosph. Co. Syrup, 1 dram, S.C	3/-	5/-	9/6	6/-	Manufacturers' minimum prices.	-0/-	30/-	-00/-	
Hydrarg. Perchlor. 8.75, per lb. 2/9	3/-	5/-	9/-	6/6	and the same of th				
11 Juliang. 1 enchion. 0.10, per 10. 2/5	. 0/-	0/-	0/-	0/0					



# F. H. TAYLOR & SONS

Glassware for Chemists.

Illustrated Catalogue post free.



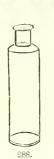
# POISON DISPENSING BOTTLES.



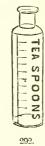
 $1 \text{ drm. } 2 \text{ drm. } \frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. } 1 \text{ oz. } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. } 2 \text{ oz. } 3 \text{ oz. } 4 \text{ oz. } 6 \text{ oz. } 8 \text{ oz. } 10 \text{ oz. } 12 \text{ oz. } 16 \text{ oz. } 20 \text{ oz. } 24 \text{ oz. } 30 \text{ oz. } 20 \text{ oz. } 24 \text{ oz. } 30 \text{ oz. } 20 \text{ oz. } 24 \text{ oz. } 30 \text{ oz. } 20 \text{ oz. } 24 \text{ oz. } 30 \text{ oz. } 20 \text{ oz. } 24 \text{ oz. } 30 \text{ oz. } 20 \text{ oz. }$ hexagon | plain, per gross ... 3/9 3/9 4/3 4/9 5/6 6/- 6/10 7/6 10/- 11/- 15/- 16/9 20/6 Actinic, flat 24/-310 727 727/1 flit ... 16/-16/-18/- 19/- 19/-22/-22/- 27/-27/-35/-35/-17/-48/hex igon 309/1 Dark blue, flat 310/1 ., ,, hexagon 727/2 Dark blue, flat 6/10 7/6 10/-11/-15/-46/stoppered " 48/-... 16/-18/-22/-27/-27/-35/-35/-72/-16/-17/-19/-19/-22/-44/-60/-727/3 , hexagon stoppered , 728 Actinic, The Practical, plain , 5/8 6/11 9/9 13/-20/6 27/-34/6 ... 21/-21/-21/-24/- 24/-30/- 31/-34/-58/-" stopperel " ... 4/11 728/1 Dark blue,, ., plain 4/11 4/11 5/8 6/4 6/10 7/10 8/8 12/6 13/9 16/9 19/9 32/6 stoppered ,. 22/- 24/- 24/- 30/- 30/- 31/-21/-729/1 .. .. ..

# DISPENSING VIALS.











½drm. 1 drm. 2 drm. ½oz. 1 oz. 1½oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz. 5 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz. 10 oz. 12 oz. 16 oz. 20 oz. 295 Actinic green, round shouldered per gross -3/9 4/6 4 9 5/6 6/-7/- 8/9 — 10/6 12/-20/9 10/9 13/6 6/-5.6 6/3 8/3 23/-32 36 6/3 12/6 14/6 19/6 3/9 4/5 5/1 white flint, tall, graduated to 5/1teaspoons White flint, short, medium or ) 3/6 5/1 6/3 7/3 tall, plain ... White flint, short, medium or 14/- 14/- 15/-17.'- 18/- 20/tall, stoppered ... 289/1) White flint, medium or tall / 288/1 plain, second quality, in original crates only ... 2/6 2.9 3/3 3.9

Nos. 292, 290, 289, and 288 are packed in partitioned cardboard boxes, at 3d. per gross extra; and we always pack in this way, unless distinctly ordered loose.

### NEW WHARF RD., KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N.

Telephone-4488 Central.

Telegrams "TAYLORATOR LONDON."



18/-

Per dozen, to retail at 2/6 each.

Lactic Tablets.—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., of Brighton, have placed on the market Lactic Tablets, a tablet containing the active bacilli recommended by Professor Metchnikoff as newest form of remedial treatment for various forms of intestinal derangement. During a visit paid by a member of our staff to the bacteriological department of this firm he was much struck by the scrupulous cleanliness employed in the process of the germination of the bacilli and in the manufacture of these tablets. As our readers are well aware, these bacilli are incubated at a temperature which must vary but little, and in the drying room here an even temperature of 37° C, is maintained. When this treatment was first introduced the only form for administration was in the liquid state, a very troublesome matter to those who have business to attend to, so when the tablet was introduced its convenience became imme liately apparent. Lactic Tablets—as Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., have named them—can be rubbed down with a little milk and taken quite easily. In this way it will be seen the tablet is in advance of the culture as to portability and simplicity, yet at the same time it is quite as active. "Lactic Tablets" are put up in packages of 50, sufficient for a fortnight's treatment. These cest 18s. per dozen wholesale, and are attractively packed in boxes which may bear the name and address of the retailer.

#### BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST, March 26, 1909.

LACTIC TABLETS.—Messrs. A. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, are putting up lactic-acid bacilli in tablet form for producing "health milk." These are put up in boxes containing five tubes, each tube holding ten tablets. The boxes are sold retail at 2s. 6d., and can be laid labelled with the chemist's name and address. Some particulars of the treatment are given in the company's advertisement in this issue. The directions accompanying the tablets are to the effect that one or two are to be crushed and taken with milk—a new idea, but we find them equally effective when taken after "sweets."

#### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 27, 1909.

LACTIC TABLETS.—Messrs Arthur H. Cox and Co. Ltd., Brighton, have just added to their extensive list of varieties tablets containing a culture of vigorous strains of Bacillus acidi lactici for internal use, and for the preparation of "Health Milk." Readers of The Phannaceutical Journal are already familiar with the uses to which the lactic acid bacilli are now being put; it need only be mentioned that the administration of the bacilli has been shown to have a very marked beneficial effect in numerous cases of indigestion and discusses of the digestive organs generally, which have their origin in the presence of organisms producing organic poison in the digestive tract. The tablets brought out by Messrs. Cox have the proverbial covenience of tablets; they are stable, and when rubbed down with milk produce a liquid containing the culture in the highest state of activity. They are supplied in packages of fifty, sufficient for a fortnight's treatment, and are put up for sale in cardboard boxes, containing five tubes of ten tablets, labelled with chemist's name and address, at 18s. per dozen. Medical men may obtain a sample box on receipt of a postage stamp.

PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, March 27, 1909.



ARTHUR H. GOX & GO. LTD.

PILL AND TABLET MANUFACTURERS, BRIGHTON.

# When Ordering Pepsin Specify Armour's!

It is the best the market affords.

"Armour" Pepsins are high-grade, nonhygroscopic, perfectly aseptic, free from objectionable odour and taste, and

**ANSWER OFFICIAL REQUIREMENTS** 

EVERY PARTICULAR.

Supplied in 2500, 3000, and 5000 Tests.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, Ltd.,

ATLANTIC HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

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## THE BUYERS' GUIDE.

In this section, under appropriate headings, are given the names of firms advertising in this or other issues of the month. No charge is made to advertisers for the insertion of their names, but only those who have contracts current for advertising in this journal are mentioned. The headings refer generally to the classes of goods actually advertised, but this is not a detailed Guide such as appears in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary." Inquiries addressed to "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages will receive prompt attention.

ADVERTISING IDEAS
Advert. Publicity Co.
Allison, J. R. B.
Degen, F. A.
Raphaels, Ltd.
Slack, Bernard
Smith, W. H., & Son
AER.-WATER MACHINERY
Barnett & Foster
British Automatic Aerators, Ltd.
Flugel & Co.
Jackson, J. P., & Co., Ltd.
(See also Soda Fountains)
AER.-WATER MATERIALS
Brunner, Mond & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, William, Ltd.
(See also Essences, Sol.)
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Mooris Little & Son, Ltd.
Robertson, A., & Sons
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
With's Chemical Co.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

AERATED WATERS'
Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)
Camwal, Ltd.
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown

AGENCIES, COLONIAL, &C. Faulding, F. H., & Co. Lennon, Ltd. Murdoeh, John, & Co. Peake, Allen & Co. (India) Sankyo & Co. Smith, W. J., & Co.

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Boehringer, C. H., Sohn
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AMMONIA AND ITS SALTS
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White, A., & Sons

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ANTIMONY AND ITS SALTS May & Baker, Ltd. White, A., & Sons

ANTI-RHEUMATIC RINGS Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

ARROWROOT Harker, George, & Co., Ltd.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS Haywood, J. H.

BALLROOM FLOOR POLISH Lofthouse & Saltmer Woolleys, Ltd.

BATH GLOVES
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BATHING CAPS Maw, S., Son & Sons Schutze, F., & Co. BAROMETERS Darton, F., & Co.

BINOCULARS Darton, F., & Co. Raphaels, Ltd.

Maphaers, Ed.

BISMUTH SALTS
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Morson, T., & Son
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES
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Ilford "Photo Manual."
Lewis, H. K.
Martindale's "Extra Phar."
"Prescriber, The"
Squire's "Companion"

BOTANIC DRUGGISTS-Newball & Mason Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

BREAST RELIEVERS Maw, S., Son & Sons

# Barnett & Foster Beatson & Co. Breffit, E., & Co., Ltd. Chemists Co-operative Wholesale Feoher, M. J. Gaasch, J. B. Isaaos & Co. Johnsen & Lorgenster, M. BOTTLES

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Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
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Maw, S., Eon & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Poths, H., & Co.
Taylor, F. H. & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Yondon, E., Ltd.

BOXES
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
May, Roberts & Co.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Rogers & Co.
Rosenstiel, B.
Stipendum Stopper Co.

BROMINE AND BROMIDES Howards & Sons, Ltd. Merck, E.

BRUSHES BRUSMES
Addis, W., & Son
Bidwell, Bidwell & Co.
Fecher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Meyer-Sander Dental Supply
Tilbury, W. R., & Co.
BUTTER COLORING
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldheld, Pattinson & Co.
Whittaker, Arthur

Whittaker, Arthur

Whittaker, Archui
CACHETS
Christy, T., & Co.
CAMOMILES
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co. CAMPHOR

AMPHOR Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale Howards & Sons, Ltd. May & Baker, Ltd.

CAPPING MATERIALS Viscose Co., Ltd. CAPS FOR BOTTLES, &c. Darter, Wilkinson & Co. Feober, M. J. Viscose Co., Ltd. (self-fixing)

Viscose Co., Ltd. (self-fixing)

CAPSULES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.,
Denoual, J., & Co.,
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Mawson & Co.
Pill, Tablet, & Capsule Alliance
Tye, J., & Son
Wand Mfg. Co
Wander, A. Wander, A. Warrick Bros. Woolley, J., Sons & Co

CAPSULING MACHINE Melin, C.

CARBOLIC ACID
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd.
(See also DISINFECTANTS)

CARTONS
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide

CASH TILLS
British Machine Co., Ltd.
O'Brien, T.

CASTOR OIL

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Premier Oil Extract. Mills, Ltd.

CAUSTIC SODA Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. CEMENTS

Kay Bros., Ltd. CHALK, PRECIPITATED Levermore, A., & Co., Mnmford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. 8turge, John & E.

CHAMOIS
Oreaswell Bros. & Schmitz
Internatl. Sponge Importers
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Solport Bros.

CHEMICAL MFRS.
Bayer Co., Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Bramwell, E., & Son
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Harrington Bros. Ltd. Harrington Bros., Ltd. Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd. Hofmann-La Roohe, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Knoll & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Morson, T., & Son
Schimmel & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T., & H., Ltd.
Sthamer, Dr. Richard
Sturge, John & E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons

CHEMISTS, MFG.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Anglo-American Pharm. Angro-American Pharm. Co., Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Bectham, M., & Son Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Blackie, R. British Drug Houses, Ltd. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. Davenport, J. T., Ltd. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. Hay, William, Ltd. Hewlett, C. J., & Son Horner & Sons Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd. Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Horner & Sons
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newball & Mason
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Opnenheimer, Son & Co.
Opnenheimer, Son & Co.
Ophridge, W. T., Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Randall & Son, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Sankyo & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Standard Tahlet & Pill Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Wand Mfg. Co.
Woollevs, Ltd.
(See also Wholesale)

CHEST PROTECTORS Schutze, F., & Co. Solport Bros. Wood, Vincent

CHLORIDE OF LIME Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

CHLOROFORM
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Morson, T. & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd. Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

CITRIC ACID AND CITRATES British Drug Houses, Ltd. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Morson, T. & Son Sturge, John & F.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Hicks, J. J.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newherv, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rose, Chrl
Zeal, G. ff.

CLOTH BALLS O'Neill, Zetts & Co. Senier, A., & Co

COAL TAR SPECIALITIES Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

COCOA OCOA Cadbury Bros., Ltd. Frame Food Co. International Plasmon, Ltd. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. Van Houten & Zoon

Van Houten & Zoon

COD-LIVER OIL

Aarsæther, Brodr.

Albrethson, A., & Co.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson. Ltd.

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Devold, Peder
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Goodall. Backhouse & Co.

Jervell & Co., Ltd.

Llovd, T. Howard, & Co.

Oldheld, Pattinson & Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Woolley, Jas., Sons, & Co., Ltd.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

Zimmermann, A. & M.

COLOURS, BEVERAGE, &c., Uresp-Martinenq Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (See also DAIRY ADJUNCTS)

COMBS! OMES: Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd. Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons May, Roberts & Co. Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd. Sangers' Sangers

CORKS Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd. COUNTER ADJUNCTS Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

COUNTER SPECIALITIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
British Drug Honses, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.

CREAM OF TARTAR
British Drug Houses, Ltd.

CREOSOTE
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Morson, T., & Son

CYANIDES May & Baker, Ltd. DAIRY ADJUNCTS

Benger's Food, Ltd. Fullwood, R. J., & Bland Tomlinson & Havward, Ltd.

DEAFNESS AIDS Hawksley, T.

DENTAL MECHANICS Fentiman, A. G. Fentiman, A. J., & Co. Halder, E. C. Wardale & Co.

DENTIFRICES BENTIFRICES
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Eucryl, Ltd.
Lucyshury & Brown Jewsbury & Brown Lambert Pharmacal Co. Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Meyer-Sander Dental Sup
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Sozodont (Richards)
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd. Supply

DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD Callard & Co. Van Abbott, G., & Sons

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.
Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.
DOG BISCUITS AND PREPS.
Spratt's Patent, Ltd.
DRUGS, CRUDE
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
DYES

DYES Judson, D., & Son Whitaker & Co.

DISINFECTANTS BAISTECTANTS
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McDougall Bros.
Morris Little & Son. Ltd. Morris Little & Son, Ltd.
Rowan, A., & Brother
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.

Ltd.
Tominison & Hayward, Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesals
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evsns Sons Lescher & Webb
Fecher, M. J.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons, Ltd.
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Poths, H., & Co.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Rosenstiel, B.
Sangers'
Schutze, F., & Co. Ltd. Saugers' Schutze, F., & Co. Solport Bros. Solport Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Viscose Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.
EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Parina, J. M. (No. 4)
Fickus, Courtenay & Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Schutze, F., & Co.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TIONS
Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy
Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy
Charing Cross Hospital Medical
College College

Edinburgh Central School of Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy Glasgow School of Pharmacy Lecds College of Pharmacy Liverpool School of Pharmacy London College of Pharmacy Manchester College of Pharmacy Muter's (So. Lond.) School of Pharmacy Pharmacy
North of England School of
Pharmacy

Northern College of Pharmacy Royal Dental Hospital of London South of England College of Pharmacy Westminster College of Pharmacv

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newball & Mason
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Shirley Bros.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturge, John & E.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney
ELECTRICAL MASSAGE
INSTRUMENTS EFFERVESCENT PREPS.

INSTRUMENTS Jones & Kleiser

#### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST **EUPPLEMENT**

ELASTIC HOSIERY; Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Haywood, J. H. Jackson, Röhrs, & Co. Maw, S., Son & Sons Wood, Vincent

EMERY AND CLOTH Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

EMULSIONS, COD - LIVER OIL, ETC.
Allen & Hanbnrys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bonlton, J., & Co.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Kvans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fanlding, F. H., & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Woolley, Jas, Sons, & Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.

Woolleys, Ltd.

ENEMAS
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Baird Bros.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Davol Rubber Co.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE Lautier Fils Murray, O., & Co., Ltd. Roure-Bertrand fils Schmoller & Bompard

Sohmoller & Bompard

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Cresp-Martinenq
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Roure-Bertrand fils
Spencer, J., Son & Co. Spenoer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Whittaker, A.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

ETHERS
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

ETHYL CHLORIDE Dunoan, Flockhart & Co.

EUCALYPTUS OIL British Drug Houses, Ltd. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

EXTRACT OF HERBS Newball & Mason Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES
Brefit, E., & Co., Ltd.
Fecher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sangers'
Savers & Moore, Ltd. Savory & Moore, Ltd. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Taylor, F. H., & Sons

**FERTILIZERS** With's Chemical Manure Co.

FILLING MACHINES
Roberts' Pat. Fill. Machine Co.

FILTERS (WATER)
Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

FLYCAT CHERS
Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd.
Lange's, H., Suocessors
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy

FOODS, INFANTS'
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

Willows, Francis B. & I.

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Benger's Food, Ltd.

Brand & Co., Ltd.

Callard & Co.

Fairchild Bros & Foster Fairchild Bros & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
International Plasmon, Ltd.
Lemco, Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Miol Manufacturing Co.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Ridge's Royal Food Mills
Wander. A. Wander, A.

FORMALDEHYDE Burt, Boulton & Haywood

FULLER'S EARTH Mumford, G. S., & Sons FUMIGATORS Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLAUBER'S SALT Bramwell. E., & Son Howards & Sons, Ltd. Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.

GLYCERIN Boehm, F., Ltd. Price's Patent Candle Co.

GOLD PAINT Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

HAIR PREPARATIONS AIR PREPARATIONS
Capsuloid Co., Ltd.
Dralle, Georg.
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
J.S.W. Preparations, Ltd.
"Nyto" Co.
Robare's Aureoline
Rowland, A., & Sons
Woolleys, Ltd.

HAT DYES Whitaker & Co.

HERBS Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. Epps, J., & Co., Ltd. Keene & Ashwell, Ltd. Leath & Ross

Berliner, Arthnr Berliner, Arthnr Burge, Warren & Ridgley Maw, S., Son & Sons May, Roberts & Co. Southall Bros. & Barclay Wood, Vincent

HOTELS Esmond Hotel Kingsley Hotel Thackeray Hotel

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE May & Baker, Ltd. Sanitas Co., Ltd. Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

**HYPOPHOSPHITES** May & Baker, Ltd. Merck, E. Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Christy, T., & Co. Fecher, M. J. Sangers'

Bewley & Draper, Ltd. Hickisson, A. B. Hooper, W., & Co.

INSECT POWDER
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

INSECTICIDES
Acme Chemical Co., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd. Woolleys, Ltd.

**IODINE AND IODIDES** Howards & Sons, Ltd. Merok, E. Morson, T., & Son

ITROSYL Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JARS AND POTS
Breifit, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cook, A., & Co.
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Poths, H., & Co.
Rosenstiel, B.
Stipendum Stopper Co.
Taylor, F. H., & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTOBACILLINE PRODUCTS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Martindale, W.
Parke Davis & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

LAMPS, DISINFECTING McDougall Bros

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Christy, T., & Co. Sangers' Wilson & Mansfield

Butcher, W., & Sons

LARD hemists' Co-operative Wholesale Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Idris & Co., Ltd.

Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
LIQUORICE JUICE
Boehm, F., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Horner & Sons
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LiQUORS, CONC., ETC.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletcher & Fletcher & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

May & Baker, Ltd. Merck, E.

LOOFAHS Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz

Allen & Hanbnrys, Ltd. Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd. Denoual, J., & Co. Jackson, E. E. Potter & Clarke Raimes & Co. Shirley Bros., Ltd. Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Brown & Son
Fecher, M. J.
Gardner, Wm, & Sons, Ltd.
"Hercules" Meat Juice Press
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Roberts' Patent Filling Machine
Co.

Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper (Stokes)
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. Blackie, R.
British Dia Malt Co. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Hewlett, C. J., & Son Hoff's Malt Lorimer & Co., Ltd. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. Paine & Co., Ltd. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Squire & Sons Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd. Wright, Layman & Umney

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS Henry, T. & W. Howards & Sons, Ltd. May & Baker, Ltd. Washington Chemical Co.

MARKING INK Hickisson, A. (Bond's) Hooper, W., & Co.

MEASURES Taylor, F. H., & Sons

MEAT EXTRACT Armour & Co., Ltd. Brand & Co., Ltd.

MEDICINE CHESTS
Burroughs Wellcome & C
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co. & Co.

MENTHOL CONES Maw, S.. Son & Sons Shirley Bros., Ltd.

MERCURIALS Howards & Sons, Ltd. May & Baker, Ltd. Merck, E. Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

METHYLATED SPIRIT Burrough, J., Ltd. Preston's Liverpool Distillery Randall & Son. Ltd.

MILK APPARATUS Hawksley, T. Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MINERAL WATERS SALTS
Apolinaris Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ingram & Roylo, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Vichy (State Springs)
Vitaregis Hygienio Co.

NAPHTHAS Burt, Boulton & Haywood

OILS, ESSENTIAL
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine
Cresp-Martinenq
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Horner & Sons
Jakson, J.. & Co.
Lautier Fils
London Essence Co.
Mühlethaler, Th.. Ltd.
Prasquale, S. F. de, & Fratelli
Ransom, W., & Son
Roure-Bertrand fils
Schimmel & Co. Schimmel & Co. Schmoller & Bompard Schmoler & Bompard Spencer, J., Son & Co. Spurway et Cie. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. Todd, A. M., Co. Wright, Layman & Umney Zimmermann, A. & M.

OILS, FATTY, ETC. Allen. Stafford & Sons, Ltd. Carmichael, F. J., & Co. Cresp-Martinenq Lantier Fils Price's Patent Candle Co. Smith, B. A., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL Carmichael, F. J., & Co. Price's Patent Candle Co. Wright, Layman & Umney

OINTMENTS
Blackie, R.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OPTICAL GOODS
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newhery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Nitsche & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION British Optical Institute

PACKED GOODS (See WHOLESALE)

PALATINIODS Oppenhei ner. Sons & Co.

PASTILLES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Warrick Bros.

PATENT AGENT Barker, R. W.

PERFUME MATERIALS Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. Chiris, Antoine Compagnie Morana Cresp-Martinenq Haliflor Co. Lautier Fils Lautier Fils
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Minray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Schimmel & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spnrway et Oie.
Treatt, R. O., & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PERFUMES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Breidenbach & Co. Breidenbach & Co.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Chnit, Naef & Co.
Cresp-Martinenq
Dralle, Georg.
Erasmic Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb Haliflor Co. Hewlett, C. J., & Son Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd. Lescol Perfumery Co. McCracken, J. & R. Maw, S., Son & Sons Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd. Piver, L. T. Qnelch, H. C., & Co. Shirley Bros. Southall Bros. & Barclay Spencer, J., Son & Co. Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spnrway et Cie.
To-Kalon Mfg. Co.
Warrick Bros.
West, T.
Zenobia Laboratories

PESSARIES Bnrge, Warren & Ridgley Rendell, W. J

PETROLEUM EMULSION British Drug Houses, Ltd.

PETROLEUM JELLY Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

PHOTO: CHEMICALS Boehringer, C. F., & Sochne Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Lockyer, J. E. Merck, E.

Merck, E.

PHOTO: GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Batcher, W., & Son, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Halifax Photographio Co.
Ilford, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

PHOTO. WORK
Express Developing Co.

PILL MAKERS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd. British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sans Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
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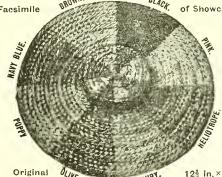
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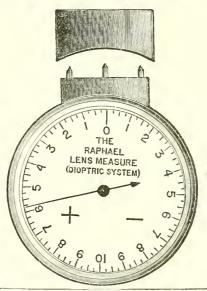
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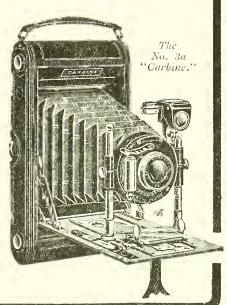
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	Per doz. boxes	Per 100	Per 1,000
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15m	., 3/6	1/-	7/-
20m	4/9	1/3	8/9
10m	4/3	1/6	9/9
10m	,, 5/6	1/6	11/6
2m	, 3/6		7/6
3 gr.	,, 5/-		10/-
3 gr.	6/3		14/3
1 dr.	., 4/9		10/6
10m	,, 9'-	2/9	24/-
10 aron	8/-	2/3	20/-
10m	,, 7/-	2/-	17/-
	15m 20m 10m 10m 2m 3 gr. 3 gr. 1 dr. 10m 10m	=2 pil., 24 in box, 3.615m , 3/625m , 4/910m , 4/310m , 5/62m , 3/62m , 3/62m , 3/62m , 3/61 dr. , 4/910m , 9/210m , 9/210m , 9/2	=3 pil, 24 in box, 3.6 1/15m 3/6 1/15m 3/6 1/22m 4/9 1/310m 5/6 1/620m 5/6 1/620m 5/6 1/620m 3/6 1/3 gr. 6/3 1/93 gr. 6/3 1/91 dr. 4/9 1/31 dr. 4/9 1/31 dr. 9/- 2/910 grap 8/- 2/910 grap 7/61 dr. 9/- 2/910 dr. 9/- 2/910 grap 7/61 dr. 9/- 2/910 dr. 9/- 2/91

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During this month we present FREE two Cloth Balls with all orders for one dozen (larger quantities in proportion). This offer is only made to induce our customers to place their orders early to lighten the heavy pressure in our busy season and will not under any circum= stances

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A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsisthese are advantages which Listerine embodies.

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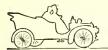
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Stockport, Dec. 1st, 1908.

In response to the general complaint that profits have by competition been cut down and lost, it has been decided that "Linseed Compound" (Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed) and all the Proprietary Medicaments of Kay Brothers Limited, shall be placed on the list of the P.A.T.A.

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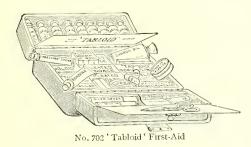
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	Adver- tised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Whole- sale Price to Retailers.	Minin	num Price to esale Dealers.
*Linseed Compound''	$9\frac{1}{2}d.$ $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ $2/9$ $4/6$ $11/-$	9½d. 1/- 2/6 4/- 10/-	8/1 10/- 25/8 40/- 104/6	8/6, 10/6 27/- 42/- 110/-	For £5 assorted orders 5 per cent. discount, and an additional 5 per cent. for
Kay's Tie Pills	$9\frac{1}{2}d$ . $13\frac{1}{2}d$ . $2/9$	9½d. 1/- 2/6	8/1 10 25/8	8/6 10/6 27/-	prompt cash.
Mountain Flax (" Linum Catharticum") Pills	9\frac{1}{2}d. 13\frac{1}{2}d. 2.9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 9\frac{1}{2}d. \\ 1/- \\ 2/6 \end{array} $	8.1 10/- 25,8	3/6 10/6 27/-	For £50 assorted orders 5 per cent. discount, and an additional 10 per cent. for prompt
Kay's Throat Lozenges	$9\frac{1}{2}d.$ $13\frac{1}{2}d.$	93 <i>d</i> . 1/-	3/1 10/-	8/6 10/6	cash.











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Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, scissors, etc., etc. Measurements,  $7 \times \delta_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} \times 2_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3}$  in.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled

No. 703 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

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In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green Enamelled Leather ... ... ... ... 80,-

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Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, Carron On, scissors, etc., etc. Measurements,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  in.

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# Trade 6 TABLOID Brand FIRST-AID

These useful equipments of First-Aid requisites are in active demand. They are suitable for

emergency use in the household, the factory, and in business establishments, as well as for motorists, travellers and sportsmen.

The attention of officers and men of the Territorial and

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Being light and compact, they are well adapted for use in camps.

Proof against extremes of climate—therefore the most satisfactory for export.

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(Registered)
Contains six tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, etc., etc.

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Contains six tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Borofax, 'Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, etc., etc.

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Contains cight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, Sal Volatile, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, Plaster, Protective Skin, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, pins, scissors, etc.

Measurements, 7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2 in.

In Rex Red, Royal Plue or Brewster Green EnameNed Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal 10/6



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The World's best preparation for the Hair.

A liquid preparation of petroleum, delicately perfumed, for preserving and restoring the strength, vitality and beauty of the hair. It will prevent dandruff and keep the scalp clean, sweet and healthful.

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PEPSENCIA is an ever-ready digestive fluid possessing remarkable peptic and rennet activity. It contains pure pepsin, the vitality of which is unimpaired by chemical action or manipulation.

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A convenient and accurate method of administering pepsin.

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For the preparation of peptonised milk and other predigested foods for the sick.

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#### A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades, and of British Pharmacists throughout the Empire, ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by seventeen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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#### FOSTERING COLONIAL TRADE.

DURING the fifty years of its existence The Chemist and Druggist has done much to promote trade between Great Britain and its Colonies. Each year a special Colonial Issue is published, and this year the publication takes place on April 24. The Publisher will be glad if all firms desiring space in it will let him know their requirements before Easter. He will send to anyone who asks for it a remarkable list of the cities and towns in the Colonies and elsewhere abroad where aetual paying subscribers to the C. & D. (i.e., potential buyers) are in business.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE FINAL REGULATIONS in regard to the granting of licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act were approved by the Privy Council on April 2, and are printed on pp. 560-1, with explanatory notes showing how the clauses differ from the draft regulations. See also p. 564.

The Word "Pharmacy" has by a County Court Judge's decision been reserved for the exclusive use of pharmaceutical chemists. This is under Section 12 of the 1852 Act. The action was taken by the Pharmaceutical Society as a test case (p. 552). We comment upon it in an article on p. 564, showing that after appeal the last state may be worse than the first.

THE CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION matter may be considered as settled. We have obtained the opinion of Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., upon it, and he says that the Pharmacentical Society were wrong in regard to the Minor and Major examination certificates. These certificates comply with Section 3 of the new Act (see pp. 562 to 564).

Thus the View which the C. & D. has expressed throughout is supported by one of the leading lawyers of the day.

Meanwhile the officers of the Pharmaceutical Society showed a desire to retreat from the untenable and unwarrantable position which they, as interpreters of the Council's resolution, had taken up (see p. 553), and at the Councilmeeting on Wednesday the President publicly gave assurance that the Council does not mean to harass those who exhibit the examination certificates in preference to those which the Council has created (p. 569).

This Official Declaration will not, we fancy, meet the wishes of the trade, who in this matter feel that the Society have taken advantage of them. Those who have paid guineas under quasi-compulsion have no redress, and the President, instead of admitting the error in his usual straightforward way, tells the trade substantially that the Society will be lenient, which is "not good enough."

ALDERMAN GEORGE PECK, a well-known Cambridge chemist, died on April 5 (p. 556).

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL in Ireland wants 10,000%, compensation from the Government (p. 557).

THERE is to be an Applied Chemistry Section at the next Shepherd's Bush Exhibition (p. 548).

Some Interesting lay views about the Poisons and Pharmacy Act are referred to on p. 549.

If You Want to know that your name is on the current register of chemists send us a reply postcard.

PROCEEDINGS in Dublin regarding a bank overdraft in favour of "Ozenia" and "Ozenia, Ltd.," are reported on p. 551.

Two Chemists have each paid 45*l*. damages to stop proceedings against them for selling spurious Beecham's Pills (p. 552).

JUDGE BRYN ROBERTS has given an interesting statement as to the liability of unregistered persons who accomplish dental maltreatment (p. 552).

LIVERFOOL CHEMISTS are asked to reform the local Association, and Mr. Moreton Parry has voiced the aspiration in a paper printed on pp. 574-5.

THE DINNER to Messrs. Idris and Winfrey, commemorating the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, was a success, and is fully reported on p. 566-9.

THE COUNCIL MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on Wednesday was engaged on exceptionally interesting business, which is summarised on p. 569.

The 1908 accounts of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain show a loss of 169*l*. 19*s*. 4*dl*. beyond the income of 15,769*l*. 2*s*. 5*d*. The figures for 1907 and 1908 are compared on p. 572.

MORPHINE AND CODEINE have been reduced by the makers by  $\bar{\epsilon}d$ . and  $\bar{\delta}d$ , per oz. respectively owing to the lower prices for opium. Quinine hydrechlor, cod-liver oil, and shellac are also lower, and an easier feeling marks copper sulphate, citric acid, and annatto-seed. Star-aniseed oil is higher. An auction of new and old drugs was held to-day (p. 575).

#### English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Brevities.

At the inquest on Mr. Angus Bewley Wilson, M.B. (32), a house physician at the London Hospital, the evidence showed that death was due to septic poisoning set up by the bite of a woman when undergoing operation.

Four rooms at the back of the premises occupied by Mr. W A. McCarthy, chemist and druggist, at High Street, Grays, Essex, were practically burnt out by an outbreak of fire on March 31. Considerable damage was also done

by water to the contents of the shop.

Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie-Feodorovna visited the London Hospital on Monday, April 5, and were received by the Hon. Sydney Holland, Chairman of the hospital, Mr. John Henry Buxton (Vice-President), Mr. E. W. Morris, Ph.C. (Secretary), and Miss Eva Lückes (Matron).

Football teams from the staffs of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., and John Thompson, Ltd., met in friendly rivalry on the football field at Liverpool on April 5. The ground proved to be in a slippery condition, and an eventful game terminated in a draw with the

score at four goals each.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's comedy "My Friend the Prince" was presented with great success at the dramatic performance in the Assembly Room at the Wellcome Club, Dartford, on March 31. The play was well staged, and the Wellcome Orchestra contributed admirable musical selections between the acts.

At Croydon on April 5, Frank Pigott Corbutt, described as a chemist, Islington, was remanded on a charge of stealing a book from the public library at Thornton Heath and also three books from the Croydon Central Library. Accused, when arrested, said he had taken books from the public libraries at Putney, Twickenham, and elsewhere.

Weights and Measures.

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City of London reports that during 1908, 79l. 14s. 5d. was received for stamping 19,132 apothecaries' weights, compared with 45l. 10s. 1d. for 10,921 weights in 1907. During 1908 all these weights except one were between ½ grain and 4 drachms. The apothecaries' fluid measures stamped totalled 99,941, for which 1,213l. 3s. 1d. was paid in fees, against 97,085 measures and 1,262l. 8s. 5½d. in fees in 1907. Of these measures  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . each was charged for stamping 44,623, 3d. for 35,177,  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . for 13,726, 4d. for 2,775, 2d. for 1,721, and 6d. for 1,460. The number of apothecaries' measures rejected was 3,682.

#### Electrical Striations.

Sir J. J. Thomson lectured at the Royal Institution on April 2 on "Electrical Striations." The striations referred to are the alternate bright and dark parts that show when an electric current is passed through a vacuum tube. Sir J. J. Thomson has devised a method of measuring the kind of electricity of the striations by the deviation of the path of a stream of negative electricity. In the course of the lecture mention was made of a special form of cathode, consisting of platinum with a spot of barium oxide upon the This is obtained by touching the platinum with melted scaling-wax and burning away the resinous matter. Red scaling-wax is found to contain large quantities of some salt of barium which makes it suitable for this purpose.

#### Wine and Spirit Lieenees.

At Ipswich on March 31, the medicated-wine licence granted to Mr. Manton Oldfield, ehemist and druggist, 37 Cornhill, Ipswich, was confirmed.

At the annual meeting of the West Riding Licensing Committee on Menday last, Mr. Robert Read, chemist and druggist, of Finkle Street, Thorne, was granted a spiritslicence.

At the Bolton adjourned Licensing Sessions on April 1, the medicated-wine licence granted to Mr. Chas. Crane, of the Morris Green Drug-stores, 235-237 St. Helens

Road, Bolton, was confirmed in the absence of any opposition (C. & D., March 13, p. 419).

#### Ringworm with X Rays.

The proposals of the London County Council and other local authorities to cure ringworn by the application of x-rays is raising a storm of controversy among physicians and the regular writers of "letters to the Editor." Dr. Dawson Turner suggested that the treatment might injuriously affect the delicate cells of the growing brain of the child. A "Times" expert, in a series of interviews with experts in electro-therapeutics (including Dr. E. S. Warrall, University College Hospital, and Dr. C. R. C. Lyster, of the Middlesex Hospital), finds that the experts consider the periods of applications too short to have any injurious effects and that numerous cures had been effected without any case of injury being reported. Again, in lupus. where much longer exposures were required, no ill-effects had been produced. The controversy is going the rounds of the public Press. At the London Hospital on Monday Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie-Feedorovna were shown the installation for the x-ray treatment of ringworm, which, it is reported, effects a cure at one sitting of four minutes' duration.

#### Norwegian Chamber of Commerce.

This London organisation of Norwegian business men has recently been incorporated, with Mr. J. Jörgensen (Messrs. Johnsen & Jörgensen, Farringdon Street) as President, and Mr. G. C. Aargaard (Peter Moeller's, 18 High Holborn) as Secretary. The report for 1908, prepared by the latter, shows that the work of the Chamber is of service to business houses in Norway which have business relations with this country, while the members in Great Britain are kept in touch with the trade movements and organisations in this country which affect their interests. The report is largely taken up with the discussions at the dinners of the Chamber. the most interesting of these being a discussion on Norwegian legislation and its bearing on foreign trade, introduced by Mr. Ludwig Meyer. The trade reports for 1908, prepared by the Secretary, give particulars of shipping freights, wood pulps, and the glass and bottle trade; but there is nothing about the great fishing industries or codliver and fish oils. We suggest that in future reports this should be included.

Imperial International Exhibition.

An applied chemistry section of this Exhibition, to be held at the "Great White City," Shepherd's Bush, London, this year, has been formed with the following committee: Chairman, Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.; Vice-Chairman, Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin; and Messrs. O. Guttmann, J. Lewkowitsch, Ph.D., Vivian B. Lewes, W. F. Reid, A. Gordon Salamon, Thomas Tyrer, and Chas. Wightman, with Mr. T. D. Morson as Hon. Secretary. The Exhibition is to open in May, when the International Congress of Applied Chemistry will meet in London. The principle of specialisation is to be the feature, being illustrated by leading products of various manufacturers. The applied chemistry products of various manufacturers. The applied chemistry section of the lighting industry will form an interesting commercial and educational exhibition, and it is hoped that manufacturers of pharmaceutical and fine chemicals, explosives, soap, pottery, colours, paints and varnishes, cement, shale oil and products, and the alkali industry will make similar exhibits of one or more leading specialities with which they may have been more or less historically or by repute identified. The exhibits will be displayed collectively. Mr. Morson, 14 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., will answer any inquiries.

#### Whisky Commission.

At the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, S.W., on April 5, the evidence was given of Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., Principal of the Government Laboratory. He dealt with the Revenuc regulations, tables containing the results of various Government investigations, a comparison of the methods for the analysis of potable spirits, suggested definitions, the question of standards, and compulsory storage. Chemists interested in the doings of the Commission can obtain full reports in the special supplements to the "Wine Trade Review," published at Eastcheap Buildings, London, E.C.

Teething-powders.

The Wolverhampton medical officer (Dr. Badger), in his first report to the Education Committee, deals with the administration to children of "patent" teething-powders and soothing-syraps. Of over 500 parents who were questioned, 454 admitted using this mode of pacification.

Three varieties of teething-powder are mainly given, and the medical officer considers it would be of much utility to have an analysis of each of these powders. He further states that their wholesale use, which is the outcome of ignorance, is to be strongly deprecated since in many cases the practice is quite unnecessary. Some of the parents even said that they gave teething-powders to children attending school, "just to keep them in condition.'

Traffic in Saceharin.

At the Thames Police Court on April 3, Hyman Fineberg, an aërated-water manufacturer at 108 Oxford Street, Stepney, was fined 100l., and 5l. 5s. costs, or in default six months' imprisonment, for concealing about 2 lb. of saccharin with intent to defraud the Customs. Fineberg had been previously convicted at this court and also at Sittingbourne (C. & D., 1908, I., 884).

At the Marlborough Street Police Court on April 5, Oscar Schmidt (39), traveller, and A. Moser (30), matrimonial agent, Pimlico, were charged with harbouring uncustomed saccharin. About 130 lb. of saccharin was found at 3 George Street, Gower Street, W.C., in a room rented by Moser, and at 13 Stephen Mews, Tottenham Court Road, W., two cases were discovered containing saccharin, the total quantity, it is believed, being 400 lb., the treble duty and value of which is about 1,800l. The prisoners were remanded, Moser on bail of 500l., but bail was refused for Schmidt. The following day Albert Hausmann (40), traveller, Finsbury, was remanded in connection with the above charge and released on 1,000l. bail.

An Unnecessary Inquiry.

At the Lambeth Coroner's Court on April 3, Mr. Troutbeck held an inquest regarding the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Jano Russell (33), the wife of Mr. G. H. Russell, chemist and druggist, Clapham Road, London, S.W. Mrs. Russell died on March 30, but the funeral was delayed in order that this inquiry should be held. Mr. Russell, in his evidence, stated that last July his wife had suffered from ptomaine-poisoning and was medically attended. Since her recovery she had had repeated attacks of vomiting. which he treated with bismuth carbonate. On March 20 she was more than usually ill, and Dr. Duke was called in. Witness detailed the treatment prescribed by Dr. Duke, and said that he himself had administered 4 grain of morphine, telling the doctor about it. The inquest was at this stage adjourned, and on resuming on Monday, April 5, Dr. Maurice Duke corroborated Mr. Russell's statement, and testified to the help that Mr. Russell had been to him in the case, saying the help was similar to that which he would have from a medical colleague. Dr. L. Freyberger, who had made a post-mortem examination, testified that death was due to natural causes, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect. The Coroner expressed regret that Mr. Russell should have been put through the disagreeable experience of this inquiry, and paid a tribute to him for his kindness to his wife.

# Birmingham Notes.

Professor W. Hillhouse resigns the Chair of Botany at the University this year, after twenty-five years' service.

The Springtide Exhibition at Bingley Hall was opened by the Lord Mayor this week. While not of direct pharmaceutical interest, there is much concerning dermatology which will interest the brotherhood.

A strong and offensive odour in the vicinity of Easy Row and Paradise Street caused a rush for disinfectants at Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield's. Inquiries proved that the odour emanated from the Technical School, a strongly ammoniacal solution of an ethyl-thio derivative being the offender. The wings of the wind proved a signal failure in dissipating the odorous compound.

The "Birmingham Daily Mail" contains an article dealing with the new Act, entitled "The Passing of the Chemist," by "One of Them." The title of pharmacist,

company trading, agricultural poisons, and Army compounders are the different subdivisions. The qualification pounders are the different subdivisions. of the last-named is described as "a mere fleabite com-pared with the Minor examination," and it is also stated that "after years of striving the chemist is at last entitled to enjoy the reward of much badly paid toil . . . and chemists . . . . hope for great results from the Pharmacy Act, 1908."

Notice to Chemists and Druggists.

We have received complaints from subscribers in the provinces regarding the representations of two men who call selling a washer purporting to be made by the X. L. Company, Hillsborough, Sheffield, an address to which letters have been sent only to be returned marked "not known." Under the promise of certain inducements some chemists have stocked five gross of the "washer." One receipt shown to a C. & D. representative was signed "Received, A. Dodger." If Mr. Dodger calls on any chemist who reads this, his name should not be forgotten.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

The majority of the London papers and leading provincial papers dealt with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act intheir issues of April 1, generally in a short article after the Children's Act. The length of the articles varied from an inch to nearly a column, and the information provided. although of the popular variety and dealing with generalities, was fairly accurate. The "Pall Mall Gazette" of April 5 contains a lengthy review of the new Act by Mr. Alfred Fellows. A "Earrister" in the "Farm and Field" comments upon the new Act as regards agricultural and horticultural poisons. The following is an abstract:

The agricultural community generally will be well satisfied that at length the opposition of the Pharmaceutical Society to the sale of poisons by unregistered persons has been broken down, and that Parliament has recognised its duty to comply with the reasonable needs of the agriculturists and horticulturists of the United Kingdom. The benefit has resulted from what is generally known as a "deal." . . . It is difficult to see why it should have taken so long to bring about a simple reform in the law such as its crubed ided in this new Action is embodied in this new Act.

The pharmacists' view regarding the granting of poison licences is dealt with in an article in the "Liverpool Daily Post and Courier" of April 7. In regard to the various contentions it is said:

A grave responsibility would rest upon any public body who consented to create additional poison-sellers in any large centre of population. The majority of the Liverpool back to consent the consent to Health Committee, however, have taken the view that in-this city the "reasonable requirements" are not satisfied, though pharmacists can be seen in keen competition in every business thoroughfare.

In the quarterly notes published by Boots, Ltd., the Act is mentioned as follows:

After our December report went to press the Pharmacy After our December report went to press the Pharmacy Bill which forms the Companies' Charter as "chemist and druggists" was passed. For many years the right of com-panies even to trade as chemists was contested by the private traders. Latterly this has been gradually re-nounced, and only the right to use the name of chemists and druggists has been challenged. A Pharmacy Bill pro-pared with this chiest threatened to remain a heady annual. moted with this object threatened to remain a hardy annual as it has been for many years now, but wiser councils have at last prevailed, and the use of the title chemists and druggists has been permanently secured to companies under certain conditions ontirely unrestrictive of trade and all infavour of public security, with which we are, of course, entirely in sympathy.

A Tooth-lotion Case.

At the Burslem Town Hall on Monday, the County Coroner for North-West Staffs (Mr. Hugh W. Adams) opened an inquest touching the death of a married woman named Lilian Maud Chappell (20), of 21 Orford Street, Longport, who was admitted to the Haywood Hospital. Burslem, a fortnight ago suffering from bleeding of the gums, and who died in that institution on April 3. The Coroner stated that from the information he had received it appeared that the woman, prior to being taken to the hospital, rubbed her gums with a lotion supplied by Russell's Drug-stores, Longport (Burslem), stated to consist of diluted sulphuric acid and tincture of iron with rectified spirit of winc. Afterwards her gums became very

inflamed. The woman's husband corroborated in evidence, and stated that the instructions on the bottle were that the liquid was not to be swallowed but was to be applied to the gums with a little water upon eotton wool. The gun. was bleeding at the left side, and he thought his wife put the lotion all over the mouth. Dr. Shields was ealled in on March 22, and the same day she was removed to the hospital. The Coroner adjourned the inquest in order that Dr. Shields might give evidence.

The Week's Poisonings.

Eight fatalities, including one misadventure, have occurred with poisons during the week.—At the inquest on a four-year-old child, named William York, of Newport (Mon.), the cyidence showed that the child, attracted by the bright pink appearance and sweet taste of the sugar-coating of some "strychnine pills," swallowed the contents of the pillbox with fatal results.—Harriet Clark (42) drank the contents of a bottle containing an "ear-injection" with suicidal intent, and died shortly afterwards. She had just creviously been prevented from taking some "boracic action" to effect the same end.—The usual verdict was returned at the inquest on Charles Owen Parsons (40), a champion swimmer, who died at the Bristol Royal Infirmary from the effects of spirit-of-salt poisoning.-The same verdiet ended the inquiry on Elizabeth C. Bell, who died in Holloway Prison Infirmary (C. & D., April 3, p. 528). Deceased died from septic pneumonia consequent upon injury to the throat through taking spirit of salt.—A gardener, named Stock, ended his life at Loughton by taking a quantity of insecticide containing nicotine.—Joseph Burrell (43), labourer, committed suicide at Station Town by taking laudanum.—Ernest Tenneberger (24), confectioner, Glasgow, took salts of sorrel with fatal results.—Matthias Howard (52), a Hackney shoemaker, took oxalic acid in mistake for Epsom salt and died.—A Russian girl has died at the Preston Royal Infirmary after taking a poison.

Doctors Differ.

At the City Coroner's Court on April 6, Dr. F. J. Waldo held an inquest regarding the death of Mrs. Emily E. Lansdell (43), wife of a tavern-keeper in St. Andrew's Hill, E.C., who on April 2 was found dead in her bedroom.—The husband stated in evidence that his wife took Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne in doscs of thirty-five drops for sleeplessness. The Coroner remarked that the label said ehlorodyne was good for eoughs, eolds, asthma, consumption, bronchitis, eroup, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and so on. The dose was given as ten to thirty drops. He added: This is apparently a secret remedy out of which the Government makes a great deal of money in patent medicine stamps, but they had no right to. I have ordered a special post-mortem in this case." Alfred W. Green, Wardrobe Place, E.C., said he had made a special examination with Dr. Kcarney. All the deceased woman's organs were very large, and he thought that death was due to heart failure following excitement. He smelt spirits in the stomach, but could not detect chlorodyne. By the Coroner: Collis Browne's ehlorodyne contained morphia or opium and chloroform. He would not like to be sure as to hydroeyanie acid, that was a question for a chemist. The Coroner inquired if a chemist was present in the Court, but there was none. At this stage the doctor asked to be allowed to go, as he had an important appointment; leave was granted, and he left. Dr. James Kearney, the City Police surgeon, of Aldersgate Street, said he did not agree with Dr. Green's evidence as to the cause of death. He found the deceased woman's pupils dilated. Both lungs on section contained a large quantity of fluid, and the stomach contained half a pint of thick brown fluid, smelling very strongly of chlorodyne. Taking into consideration the condition of the lungs and the fluidity of the blood, together with the smell of the stomach contents, he was of opinion that death was due to chlorodyne poisoning. The Coroner: You don't agree with Dr. Green? Witness: No. The Coroner remarked upon this disagreement and proceeded to question witness regarding the composition of chlorodyne, and Dr. Kearney mentioned prussic acid as an ingredient, whereupon the Coroner asked him if under the Pharmacy Act prussie acid should not be

signed for by the purchaser, and witness said it eertainly should, "but you do not have to sign for a patent medicine." The Coroner: But why shouldn't you. It is just as much selling poison that way as it is the other. Witness: I quite agree with you, it is extremely dangerous. The Coroner: Of course a chemist cannot be excused from sciling if it is known that he knows what he is selling; but at present the chemist shelters himself behind the statement that it is a secret remedy and he does not know what it is. We have no end of bother and trouble with these patent medicines. The Government makes a huge revenue out of these patent medicine stamps, I consider very, very wrongly, and the sooner it is done away with the better and their revenue made up from other sources. There is too much risk run in the selling in a promiseuous way of these patent medicines, and the sooner the Government wakes up to the matter the better. For the life of me I cannot see why poison in one form has to be sold under the severest restrictions by chemists who inquire your life history and force you to sign for it, whereas, if this contains what it is believed to contain, the poison is being procured without the least trouble and in any quantity as a quaek remedy. Ultimately the inquest was adjourned for a fortnight, and the police promised in the meanwhile to try and find the chemist who sold the chlorodyne, with the idea that some explanation should be given as to the sale of patent medicines. [The chlorodyne does not contain prussic acid, a fact which the makers advertise.—ED. C. & D.]

# Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following have passed the Preliminary examination: Richard Thomas Taylor, Dublin; Eveline Margaret Irons, Lurgan; Mary Josephine Ryan, Kilkenny; Thomas Joseph Farrell, Dublin; James Wilson Mark, Newry; Johanna Agnes Murphy, Mitchelstown; George Percy Hely, Cappoquin; Hugh Glass Derby, Clones; Joseph Philip Fox, Kells; Alexander Carothers, Belfast; Thomas Henry McClelland, Ballyshannon; Joseph Keating, Borris, Co. Carlow; Thomas Edward Thorpe, Tullamorc; Joseph Christopher Jordan, Galway. Sixteen eandidates were rejected.

Poison Licences at Belfast.

At the meeting of Belfast Corporation on April 1 the Law Committee reported having eonsidered the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The acting Town Clerk read correspondence with the Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle regarding the regulations made by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and he asked also for instructions as to which committee should take charge of the granting of the licences under the Act. The committee resolved to ask the Police Committee to take charge of this duty, and the Council confirmed the recommendation.

Prize-winners.

The prize-list just issued for the winter session of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland contains the names of the following pharmaceutical chemists: Practice of medicine, Mr. William Vincent Johnston, Dublin, first prize (2l.) and medal; midwifery, Mr. Frederick William Warren, Navan, first prize (2l.) and medal; pathology, Mr. T. Mathers Thomson, Dublin, second prize (1l.) and certificate. Messrs. Warren and Thomson have also taken out the first half of the Fellowship of the R.C.S.I.

Guardians' Doings.

The Edenderry Guardians have been informed by the Loeal Government Board that the award of the drug and appliances contracts to Messrs. John Clarke & Co. will be sanctioned on the ground of convenience.

The Irish tender of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd was accepted by the Carrickmacross Union at a lower abatement than was offered by Messrs. Sumner & Co. The Guardians plead that the acceptance was made on the score of convenience.

The Dungarvan Guardians have written to the Local Government Board to inform the Board that the reason for the acceptance of the tender for drugs from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd was that the firm have always given satisfaction and are Irish.

The Rathdrum Guardians have informed the L.G.B. that they consider the acceptance of a drug-tender which was not the lowest was justified on the grounds that the difference in the discount was so small and that the old contractor gave so much satisfaction.

The Kells Guardians are experiencing trouble with the L.G.B. over the award of the contracts for drugs and appliances to Messrs. John Clarke & Co. and Messrs. Fannin & Co., these tenders not being the lowest that were submitted. The Guardians have resolved to adhere to the award.

As a result of a letter from the Local Government Board the Cork Guardians have given the drug-contract to Messrs. J. Clarke & Sons, Dublin, at a discount of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The contract had been awarded to the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., whose abatement was  $30\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The last-mamed company retain the contract for medical appliances.

Mr. Burns, Mohill, whose contract with the Mohill Guardians the Local Government Board refuse to sanction, has written to the Guardians explaining the difficulty regarding analysis to which the L.G.B. refer. The Chairman of the Guardians said Mr. Burns is "as honest a man as there is in the trade in England or Ireland," and the Clerk was directed to write to the L.G.B. explaining the circumstances of the case.

# Falsifying Bank Accounts.

Before the Dublin City Commission on April 2 and 3, Patrick Joseph Kelly and John MacDonnell, manager and accountant and teller respectively, of the Great Brunswick Street branch of the National Bank, were charged with falsifying the accounts of the bank with intent to defraud. Mr. Seymour Bushe, K.C., who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, in his opening statement said that about four years ago the bank found it necessary to open a branch at 43 Great Brunswick Street, and prisoners were transferred to the branch. Here they manipulated accounts and made false entries in order to deceive the bank. The climax came on January 28, when an inspector found that there was a deficit of 10,436*l*, and no less than 500 individual falsifications. There was a number of overdrafts improperly made and suppressed in order to conceal the fact that they were passing out the money of the bank dishonestly and surreptitiously. After giving particulars of one case counsel, continuing, said accused, moreover, had made overdrafts to "Ozonia" and "Ozonia, Ltd.," which they were expressly prohibited from doing. The company was carried on by Moss Jay for the sale of "Ozonia," purporting to cure rheumatism, and the principal shareholder was his wife.  $\Lambda$  deliberate advance was made by the accused to their friends the Jays, and when the company was made limited no less than 5,422l. was advanced to them, not a penny of which was justified by the terms of employment of the accused. Admittedly, an overdraft of 1,388%, was unaccounted for, and all this without any security whatever except a suggestion of an insurance of 5,000*l*. on the life of Moss Jay. When When arrested, accused stated-which was usual in such casesthat they did not get a penny of the money they advanced. Something was said about things coming all right; but were the directors to wait until "Ozonia," or "Floroso." or whatever it was now called, became a good thing? Counsel referred to letters written by the prisoners to their employers. In one letter MacDonnell stated:

I deeply regretted that my weakness in regard to the Westland Row branch should have led to such bad results. From its opening I gave my whole energy to canvassing the public, etc., in order to make it a success. The opening of the Ozonia account led to the whole catastrophe. I thought by giving them an advance they would keep a large credit balance in future. When they reached the extreme limit allowed by the directors, Mr. Jay showed me letters, etc., which led me to think the company was going to be a success. I thought it better to deceive the directors to the extent of 100t, than to lose the whole money.

Mr. O'Toole, one of the bank inspectors, in cross-examination admitted that the "Ozonia" overdraft was accounted for. Simson has already three years' imprisonment in Belgium.

Healy, K.C., M.P., for the defence, said prisoners had not benefited by the frauds. They were "stuffed with the idea that to-morrow or the next day the Ozonia Co. would find a Klondyke in rheumatism, but these prospects would be ruined by stopping their cheques." Mr. Lynch, K.C., for MacDonnell, pleaded that accused may have been guilty of folly or weakness, but that it did not amount to fraud. It should be borne in mind in connection with the "Ozonia" overdraft that the bonds and sureties of the accused were available to meet the amount advanced in excess of 1,349l which the bank permitted as an overdraft. The jury found the prisoners guilty on eight of the nine counts, and Mr. Justice Kenny sentenced the prisoners to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

# Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. John Fraser, chemist and druggist, Helmsdale, has been elected a member of the Kildonan School Board.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of April 2 deals with the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. The writer states:

The new Act will seriously affect medical men in the city who earry on business as a chemist or druggist; and under Section 5 the Co-operative Co., for example, will have to put their druggist department under the management and control of a registered superintendent, whose certificate shall be conspieuously displayed in the premises (sic). In consequence of the strictness of the Act one or two chemists in the city yesterday removed their signs.

### Dundee.

Invitations have been issued to Dundee chemists to attend a meeting to be held in Mather's Hotel on Thursday evening, April 8, at 9.15. It is proposed to form a Dundee and District Chemists' Association to take up questions of urgency, such as earlier closing, Wednesday half-holiday, and fixed prices. It is felt that the Fonfarshire Chemists' Association does not meet the requirements in these respects. Mr. R. M. Lindsay will preside.

## Fifeshire.

Mr. Thos. Hetherington, chemist and druggist, has been elected to the Tillicoultry School Board for the fifth term.

Male students of St. Andrews University are upset about the increasing number of female students attending the University, and have petitioned the General Council of the University about "the danger accruing."

### Glasgow.

Mr. Malcolm Nicholson, chemist and druggist, late of Hope Street, Glasgow, has returned to Boots, Ltd., Nottingham.

Evidently some chemists have not yet lost faith in the old device, as this week, in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, an illuminated banner "chemist and druggist" has been erected.

# French News.

(From the "C. & D," Paris Correspondent.)

THE FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.—The Treaty of Commerce between France and Canada was duly ratified in the French Senate last week,

CHEMICAL FINANCE.—The arrest is reported of a financier of German origin, named Joseph Simson, fifty-one years of age, as the result of complaints lodged against him. Three years ago he formed a company called the Société des Produits Chimiques de Croisey, which started a chemical-works on the banks of the river Seine, near St. Germain. The shareholders complain that no real business has so far been done at the works, and ask that their capital be accounted for. Simson has already been condemned to three years' imprisonment in Belgium.

# Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Railway Rates for Soap.—In the case of Lever Brothers, Ltd., v. the Midland Railway Co., decided by the Railway and Canal Commission on April 2, the applicants claimed damages for the undue preference of the soap trainc of Messrs. Watsons, of Leeds, over that of the applicants. The alleged preference consisted in the fact that a package containing I cwi. of Watsons' "Matchless Cleanser" soap (for example) was carried by the defendants and all other railway companies at a computed weight of 1 cwt. and 10 lb., whereas the real weight of such a package amounted to close upon 1 cwt. and 70 lb. The weight of the applicants' soap was declared at an average computation based upon frequent tests of actual weight, with the result that a package of Sunlight soap would be charged from 5 to 7 per cent, more than a similar package of Matchless Cleanser travelling between the same points on the same railway. The applicants called evidence submitting that they had established a prima facic case of undue preference, and that the onus of disproving it rested upon the defendants. The Court (over which PIr. Justico A. T. Laurence presided) held that the evidence of the applicants was insufficient.

**Tooth-extraction.**—The hearing of the action of Brien v, the trygienic Institute  $(C, \oplus D)$ , April 3, p. 522) was resumed by Judge Bryn Roberts and a special jury at the Pontypridd County Court on April 1. It was an action for damages County Court on April 1. It was an action for damages in respect to alleged maltreatment in extracting teeth. The witnesses on both sides having been examined, counsel addressed the Court, and in the course of their speeches references were made to the practice of dentistry by chemists. In summing up, Judge Roberts recited the details of the case, and said liability here did not depend upon the Dentists Act. If a man held himself out in connection with work of this kind to be competent to do the work and was not competent, and did not do the work skilwork and was not competent, and did not do the work skilfully and properly, the same as a person ought to do under such circumstances, then he was liable for the consequences of his negligence, exactly in the same way as a dentist who was negligent. As counsel had observed, the man who charged a higher rate for his work was not bound to show greater skill in its operation than the man who charged otherwise, although they might expect to get it. In law the man who did this kind of work was bound to show skill and competency, but even if they were competent and negligent, and injury resulted, then the person involved was liable. All dentists were liable for consequences as they occurred, and in the dental as in the medical profession there were risks inseparable from their work, and unless proper skill was exercised in its conduct they were liable for ensuing results. On the question whether a person has shown proper skill the Dentists Act was important, because if a man had undergone the training for the purposes of his work it was prima facic evidence of skill, and it would require strong evidence to prove otherwise; but where a person had never been registered at all, and where no qualification had been acquired, and where provision was made by law for such acquisition, for such a person to prove himself competent, then such skill would be presumptive, while there would also be presumption in favour of the other thing-that he was unskilful. He was inclined to think the thing—that he was unskilful. He was inclined to think the probabilities of skilfulness were greater in the case of a man educated to the work than otherwise. Where a man had never been educated the probability of unskilfulness was greater. Then the question they had to decide was one of fact, whether the defendants, through their agent, were guilty of unskilfulness or such a lack of skill as was reasonably expected and by the Talley he can be a presented and by the Talley he can be a presented and by the Talley he can be a presented and by the Talley he can be a presented and by the training the can be a presented and by the training the can be a presented and by the training the can be a presented and by the training the case of a problem. of unskilfulness or such a lack of skill as was reasonably expected, and he (the Judge) thought any person pursning dental work ought to possess as much skill—ordinary skill—as a dentist. If such skill had not been shown defendants were liable for their unskilfulness and ignorance. Having reviewed the evidence, his Honour proceded to say that provided a man did not hold himself out to be a dentist he had a perfect right to extract teeth, and he submitted to the jury whether the plaintiff had been unskilfully treated. The jury returned a verdict for the nlaintiff for 60% and costs, judgment being entered accordingly—A stay of execution was ment being entered accordingly.—A stay of execution was granted for twenty-one days, conditionally upon defendants paying the damages awarded and costs into Court.

# High Court Cases. BEECHAM'S PILLS.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday, April 1, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, a motion was heard, brought by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, to restrain Mr. F. H. Ralph, chemist, Plymouth, from passing off as Beecham's pills a preparation not made by the plaintiff. Mr. Hodge appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and stated that the defendant, through his counsel, Mr. Montifiore, had agreed

to an order, and declared his willingness to submit to a perpetual injunction and to pay 45*l*. damages, and costs, the plaintiff, on the other hand, undertaking to stay all proceedings except for the purpose of earrying the order into effect. His Lordship granted the injunction in the terms agreed.

In the Chancery Division on April 2, Mr. Hodge mentioned to Mr. Justice Eve the case of Beecham v. Hender, which was a motion to restrain the defendant from selling or offering pills other than those manufactured by the plaintiffs. Counsel stated that the defendant had submitted to a perpetual injunction in the terms of the notice of motion, and that he would, furthermore, agree to take an order by consent for the payment of 45% damages, and costs. His Lordship made the order asked for.

THE QUININE BITTERS CASE.

In the Chancery Division on April 5, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, Mr. Chetham Strode (on behalf of Mr. Cozens-Hardy) mentioned the case of the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co. v. Morgan W. James, chemist, of Ilanelly, which was before his Lordship on Thursday, April 1, and fully reported in the C. & D., April 3, p. 522. The complaint was, substantially, that the defendant had not obeyed the order of the Court requiring him to destroy all printed matter which stated that he was the successor of Gwylym Evans, or trading as Gwylym Evans & James. Mr. Chetham Strode now stated that plaintiffs had inspected defendant's premises, and were now satisfied that he had carried out the conditions imposed upon him as far as possible; the order of his Lordship would therefore stand. They had told defendant he need not appear. His Lordship ascented.

A RESTRICTIVE AGREEMENT SUSTAINED.

In the Chancery Division on Monday, April 5, before Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Hughes, K.C., on behalf of Mr. Edwin-Arthur Holloway, chemist and druggist, extractor of teether and manufacturer of artificial teeth, 140 Broadway, Southend, moved to restrain, under a restricted covenant, Mr. William Arthur Stanley, his former assistant, from conducting a competitive business at Electric Parade, Southend, or within twenty miles of the plaintiff's place of business north of the Thames. The defendant entered the plaintiff's employ upon a year's definite engagement, and continued therein afterwards subject to a month's noticeon either side. His salary commenced at 3l. 10s. per week and rose to 5l. per week, with small commissions. fendant, for whom Mr. Hind appeared, submitted that the restrictive covenant was cancelled by plaintiff's action in improperly dismissing him without notice, and plaintiff claimed that he was justified in summarily dismissing the defendant by reason of his conduct. His Lordship, having heard counsel on the legal aspects of the case, granted as perpetual injunction.

# Pharmacy Act, 1852. WHAT IS A "PHARMACY"?

At the St. Helens County Court on March 31, before-Judge Shand, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, through the Registrar (Mr. Richard Bremridge), sought to recover, under Section 12, a penalty of 5l. from Richard Mercer, Haydock, for having called his drug-store a pharmacy. Mr. J. W. Robeon (Messrs. Risque & Robson, Manchester) appeared for the Society, and Mr. H. Youatt (Messrs. Smith, Youatt & Smith, Manchester) for the defendant.

Mr. Robson, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, read Section 12, as follows:

From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not belawful for any person, not being duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist according to the provisions of this Act, to assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist or pharmaceutist in any part of Great Britain, or to assume, use, or exhibit any name, title, or sign implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is a member of thesaid Society: and if any person, not being duly registered under this Act, shall assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist or pharmaceutist, or shall use, assume. or exhibit any name, title, or sign implying that he is a personregistered under this Act, or that he is a member of the said Society, every such person shall he liablo to a penalty of five pounds; and such penalty may be recovered by the Registrar, etc. Proceeding, Mr. Robson stated that the facts were admitted, and he handed to his Honour the defendant's admissions in order to save him calling evidence. These set forth that the defendant had used the name, title, or sign "Mercer's Pharmacies," that he is not registered under the 1852 or 1868 Act, and that he had given the Society an undertaking to discontinue use of "Mercer's Pharmacies." He further admitted having sold scheduled poison (laudanum in a cough-mixture) labelled:

> NEW BOSTON POST OFFICE. LAUDANUM, POISON. R. MERCER & CO., The Pharmacy, Haydock.

On December 15 and 18 of last year, added Mr. Robson, the defendant did, as a matter of fact, compound and sell certain medicine which contained poison. The fact that it contained poison was not really material to this case, but it was the actual fact that he relied upon that as showing, among other things, that defendant carried on business as a medicine vendor, and that he called his place a pharmacy. Mr. Robson submitted that the calling of a place a "Pharmacy" was an act which implied that defendant was registered under the Act of 1852. He explained to his Honour the powers granted to the Society by charter and the Acts of 1852 and 1868, and showed the conditions laid down by Section 15 of the latter as regards the sale of poisons, and said that the safety of the public was mainly the policy of the Acts. The Society felt it their duty in this case to attempt to ascertain whether the construction of the Acts of Parliament was such as to enable them to say that no person should carry on a place in the name of a "Pharmacy" unless he was a registered person, their contention being that if a person went into a place that was called a "Pharmacy" he expected to have something compounded, prepared, and sold which could only be compounded. pounded, prepared, and sold by a person who was properly qualified under one of the Acts. This was a point which the Society wished to press and to have a decision uponhis Honour's decision in the first instance, because, in view of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, various other questions might arise, and they asked him to be good enough to consider the cases he would quote, and give then his construction of the Act. The reason, or one of the reasons, that this step had been taken was that other methods besides this of calling a place a "Pharmacy" had been adopted, and the Society considered it a detriment to the public that this had been done. For example, there were places known as "Drug Stores," "Medical Halls," and other places where sometimes unqualified persons carried on business, and sometimes, indeed, poisons were sold and the public were not protected as they ought to be. In the present case it was not suggested that the defendant was acting wilfully in breach of the law; whatever he had dene he had done probably unintentionally, but this was not a point which entered into the calculation of the Acts of Pacliament.

Mr. Robson then handed up two bottles which had been purchased at the defendant's shop, upon which were the labels bearing the words above quoted. By the use of the word "Pharmacy," Mr. Robson contended, the defendant had assumed, used, or exhibited a name implying that he was registered under the Act or that he was a member of the Society, contrary to Section 12. Counsel also quoted several dictionary references in which "Pharmacy" was described as "the art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the formulæ or prescriptions of medical practitioners" ("Imperial Dictionary"); "the place where medicines are prepared and dispensed; a drug stores; an apothecary's shop" ("Century Dictionary"), and others to the same effect, as his Honour put it. Mr. Robson submitted that these meanings showed that if a place be called a "Pharmacy" that implied that the person who carried on the business there was a pharma-The defendant had not yet passed the examination, although he had been up for it, yet for ten years he had called his shops "Mercer's Pharmacies," and now simply "The Pharmacy." In this connection Mr. Robson

called his Honour's attention to the provision in the new Act which enables chemists and druggists to use the title "Pharmacist" without incurring a penalty under Section 15 of the 1868 Act, and remarked that in consequence of more general use of the word "Pharmacist" it was necessary that "Pharmacy" should have a definite interpretation put upon it. He proceeded to quote cases under the Veterinary Surgeons Act and the Dentists Act in support of his contention that the use of the words "The Pharmacy his contention that the use of the words—The Fharmacy implied that the defendant had special personal qualification to practise pharmacy. The veterinary cases were the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons v. Robson ("Veterinary Forge" case, 1892), and R.C.V.S. v. Collinson ("Canine Specialist" case, 1908). The dental cases were Prophers v. Panhans v. Brown (1904), in which it was held that the terms of Section 3 of the Dentists Act (similar to Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852) were infringed by Panhans, an unregistered practitioner of dentistry; Barnes v. Brown ("Painless Extractions" case, 1908); and Emslie v. Paterson ("Dental Office" case, 1897). The last case was quoted as being against the present contention.

His Honour asked what justification there was for using the word "Pharmacy," and Mr. Robson indicated that

that was for the defence to say.

Mr. Youatt then said that the defendant was not being sued for the penalty for selling poisons.

His Honour: The question is whether you have infringed the Act by the use of the word "Pharmacy." It is not merely the fact of having sold poisons. That is not the

ground on which they are proceeding.

Mr. Youatt pointed out that in the various dictionary definitions that had been given a pharmacy was described as a "Drug Store," and he suggested that the implication to the public by the use of the word "Pharmacy" was simply a place where drugs might be purchased. There was no special implication that the person who might be behind the counter was registered under the particular Act. In this connection he also called his Honour's attention to the fact that the word "Drug" did not necessarily mean poison. The policy of the Pharmacy Acts was to prevent the sale by incompetent persons, more particularly of poisons. Anybody could sell drugs.

His Honour: You may be short of poison and do a person a vast amount of harm. If he compounds too much calomel

he may do a vast amount of harm without poison.

Mr. Youatt replied that the policy of the Act was directed mainly against the sale of poisons, his Honour admitting that that was one of the things, and Mr. Youatt contended that the name, title, or sign mentioned in Section 12 must be of a personal nature to the man, such as being a chemist, or pharmacist, or pharmaceutist, and was not applicable to a place. In support of this he quoted from the judgment of Lord Moncrieff in Emslie v. Paterson, where his Lordship said that the description contemplated by the statute was a description personal to the individual, ejusdem generis, to indicate his special qualification for the work by practice and training. On this basis Mr. Youatt contended that the word "Pharmacy" was not a personal description, and therefore could not carry any implication with regard to the person who might be behind the counter or own the shop. His friend had referred to other descriptions, such as "Drug Stores" and "Medical Hall," and Mr. Youatt suggested that these were mere fancy descriptions or stylish names, which carried the implication to purchasers that drugs and patent medicines could be purchased there, and not of necessity that there was a person registered under the particular Act to supply these drugs. In the cases which had been cited by Mr. Robson, the arguments and judgments were throughout practically based on the meaning of the words "specially qualified to practice," and there were no words whatever in Section 12 which corresponded to those words in the Dentists Act and the Veterinary Surgeons Act. The whole range of the cases on this and corresponding sections was covered by the principal case on which he (Mr. Youatt) relie1, which was Emslie v. Paterson, where the words "American Dentistry" and "Dental Office" were used. In that case the July is held that the words did not carry an implication of special qualification or registration, and Lord Trayner expressly said that the appellant had used no title whatever-that is, no addition to his own namewhich was what the Act prohibited. Mr. Youatt therefore asked his Honour to say that in this case the defendant had

not infringed the wording of the statute.

Mr. Robson said that Mr. Youatt relied upon Emslie v. Paterson, but the later case, Barnes v. Brown, dealt with all the points of difference between the two Acts, the different worling, the personal qualification or otherwise. He submitted that his friend had not shown that the word "Pharmacy" bore any other meaning than that he (Mr. Robson) had quoted, and he submitted it was indisputably and indissolubly connected with the word "Pharmacist, and if it were connected with the word "Pharmacist" necessarily a pharmacist or qualified man must carry on the particular business. [The word "Pharmacist" does not occur in the 1852 Act.—Editor, C. & D.]

His Honour: I am of opinion that by the use of the word "Pharmacy" the defendant has contravened Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act of 1852. The use of that word is a sign implying that the person who carries on the business in that place is one registered under the Act, or a person duly qualified to dispense medicines as required by the Act. Therefore that is judgment for the plaintiffs. I suppose

you ask for the full penalty?

Mr. Robson : Yes. His Honour: 51.

Mr Youatt: In this case you will grant leave for the defendant to appeal.

His Honour: Yes, leave to appeal given.

# Pharmacy Act, 1868.

# THE SOCIETY DEFEATED.

At the Salford County Court on April 2, Judge Parry heard evidence in an action at the instance of the Pharmaccutical Society of Great Britain to recover a penalty of 5l. from Stanley Withnall, of Messrs. W. Withnall & Co., chemists, Moss Lane West, for selling poison contrary to Section 15. It was a cough mixture containing the equivalent of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  gr. [?] morphine. Mr. Robson, who appeared for the Society, in stating the case quoted the remarks by Mr. Justice Hawkins in the Pharmaceutical Society v. Wheeldon, as to the public danger involved in the sale of poisons by unqualified assistants.

His Honour remarked that if a cough mixture was not dangerous there was no need to protect the public. If a doctor came and said that the mixture was dangerous, then he would agree that the safety of the public was in danger. But if a doctor came and said that a bottle of the stuff would not do anyone any harm and a teaspoonful might do

them good, it would be another matter.

In support of the summons Mr. Foulds, an inquiry agent who works for the Society, gave evidence which was to the effect that he called at the shop in Moss Lane West on January 14 and ordered a cough mixture, including a pennyworth each of anisceed, paregoric, and peppermint. Defendant served him, and he saw no qualified man present.

Mr. Pearson, for the defendant, said that the firm had previously paid a penalty after a complaint by the Society, and knew that the latter were anxious to get a case against them. When Mr. Foulds went to the shop a Mr. N. Withnall was in the shop, he being a qualified person. Mr. N. Withnall made up the mixture and handed it to Mr. Stanley Withnall, who sold it to the inspector.

Mr. Stanley Withuall stated that on the day of the sale there were three qualified persons in the employ of the firm,

and at the present time there are four.

Mr. N. Withnall caid there was always a qualified man at each shop owned by the firm. Witness was a qualified man, and he actually made up the prescription sold to the

inspector of the Society on January 14.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said the Society was only doing its duty in endeavouring to prevent unqualified men from selling poisons. The cough mixture in question was not dangerous to an ordinary adult, and the only point to decide was whether the sale was effected under proper superintendence. The defendants knew the Society was doing its work, and they were particularly on the alert. The servant of the Society was out angling for cases, and it was admitted that he had been to several shops without success. On visiting the Moss Lane West shop, however, he believed he was successful, but it would be a serious thing, said his Honour, to disbelieve the evidence for the

defence, and it was curious that the Society's servant in his own reports showed that Mr. N. Withnall was not at either of the two other shops when he called there on the same day. By the Society's own evidence, Mr. N. Withnall. (a member of the Society) was placed at the Moss Lane West shop, and defendant's evidence showed that he looked at the purchaser and concluded that the ingredients of the prescription would do no harm. It was a case in which his Honour thought that if the Society had made proper inquiries they would have been told what they had learned in evidence. He was satisfied that the laudanum wasmeasured by a qualified man, and entered judgment for the defendant, with costs on the "B" scale.

### Dentists Act.

### 'WARE POLICEMEN.

AT Bishop Auckland on April 1, Robert Smith, Iccal manager of the Hygienic Institute was fined 5l., and 3l. 13s. costs, for infringement of Section 3. Two policemen were the witnesses who secured the conviction.

### A CASE DISMISSED.

At Greenwich Police Court, before Mr. Gill, on April 2, Charles Taylor, of London Street, Greenwich, was summoued on two charges at the instance of the British Dental. Association for infringement of Section 3 of the Act, it being alleged that (1) he had taken and used the title or name of "surgeon-dentist" in an advertisement on a menucard and (2) had taken or used a description on the outside. of his premises implying that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry. Evidence was given by Mr. V. A. Snook, apprentice to Mr. Marshall Frost, dentist, Queen's Road, Peckham, to the effect that he attended at the defendant's premises and asked that an artificial tooth should! be supplied. He found the following notice outside the defendant's premises:

C. TAYLOR. Artificial teeth. Teeth sealed and stopped. Extractions by gas and ether daily. Teeth with or without plates.

This evidence was in support of the second summons. As to the first, regarding the use of the title "surgeon-dentist," the evidence was that on a café menu-card the defendant inscrted an advertisement including the words

Charles Taylor (nephew of II. Canton, surgeon-dentist).

It was proved that in November last the defendant refused to renew the advertisement, but the café proprietor had continued after that date to use the old cards. The summons being in respect to the use of the advertisement on March 10, Mr. Gill dismissed it, on the ground that the defendant had not authorised the advertisement for that date. He allowed the defendant 31. 3s. costs. Onthe second summons Mr. Eves, for the prosecution, suggested that a notice, "Teeth Extracted," was tantamount to a representation that the person issuing it was specially qualified. Mr. Gill remarked, before reserving his decision on the point, that this was a reductio ad absurdum.

### Spirits Act, 1880.

# METHYLATED IODINE LINIMENT.

AT Cootehill Quarter Sessions on April 1, Judge Drummond delivered judgment in the case in which the Inland Revenueauthorities appealed against a decision of the Bailieborough Magistrates in dismissing a prosecution against Mr. John Gamble, pharmaceutical chemist, Bailieborough, for having, as alleged, used methylated spirits instead of duty-paid spirits in the preparation of an article which could be used as a medicine (see C. & D., February 6, p. 217). The defence at the previous hearing was that the liniment was never intended or prepared for human or internal use-that, in fact, the bottle was labelled "Poison." His Honour affirmed the decision of the Magistrates, on the grounds that the article was not sold to be used as a beverage, that it was only intended to be used externally, which was borne out by the fact that the bottle was labelled "Poison."

# Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET NITRE.

At Sheffield on April 30, Elizabeth Baldock, grocer, 1 Townend Street, was fined 11., and costs, for selling sweet nitrawhich was deficient in strength.

OLIVE OIL.

AT Tooting, William Spice, 118 High Street, Tooting, was fined 20s., and costs, for selling cottonsced oil for olive oil.

At the South-Western Police Court, London, on March 31, Alfred Reeves was summoned for selling mineral oil for olive oil. George Grey, who made the purchase, said he asked for olive oil, and paid  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . for it. An argument ensued as to whether Grey asked for "olive oil" or "oil," and the Magistrate eventually dismissed the summons with the remark that he was not satisfied that the man asked distinctly for olive oil.

# Deed of Arrangement.

SMITH, ALBERT, 267 Brixton Road, Macclesfield, and FLETCHER, WILLIAM HITCHIN, Chatsworth Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, trading as Smith & Fletcher, 28 New Brown Street, Manchester, Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.—Assignment of partnership estate upon trust. Trustee, A. Yearsley, 27 Brazennose Street, Manchester, C.A. Dated April 1, filed April 5. Liabilities unsecured, 1,087%; estimated net assets, 1,099%. Among the creditors are: Reit-meyer & Co. (137%.); Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. (26%.); Barron, Harveys & Co. (16%.); F. Guest & Co., Ancoats (15%.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (13%.); J. Brooks & Co., Manchester (28%.); Cussons, Sons & Co., Manchester (14%.); Hough, Hoseason & Co. (10%.); W. Mather, Ltd. (15%.); the Bayer Co., Ltd., Manchester (10%.); Coignet & Co., Paris (10%).

# Gazette.

# Partnerships Dissolved.

Burden, J. C., and Edie, H., veterinary surgeons, Southampton, under the style of Burden & Edie.

McGachen, F. W. D., and Berkeley, A. F. M., physicians, ctc., Lambeth Road and Kennington Road, London, S.E., under the style of McGachen & Berkeley.

# The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

LAWTON, WILLIAM DALE, Moss Side, Lancs, late Gunsterstone Road, West Kensington, London, physician and surgeon. Adjudications.

BARKER, TOFT, late Reading, physician.

Brown, Florence Pattle (trading as Mrs. F. W. Brown), Liphook, Hants, dispensing and photographic chemist, widow.

Fenner, Augustus James (lately trading as the Camphylone Co.), Westcombe Hill, Blackheath, London, S.E., late trading at Royal Dockyard Wharf, Woolwich, London, S.E., chemist.

ROACH, WILLIAM, Exeter, veterinary surgeon.

# Liquidations.

CARBOY HAMPER Co., Ltd.—Meeting of creditors at the offices of Messrs. T. H. Schofield & Co., 20 Kennedy Street, Manchester, on April 14, at 2.30 p.m.

IMPERIAL DRUG-STORES, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. Christopher Percy Oswald, 615 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. Meeting of creditors at 79 Salisbury House, London Wall, on April 7, at 2 P.M.

Warrington Borate Co., Ltd.—Creditors to send in claims to the liquidator, Mr. A. Bennett, Market Gate Chambers Warrington, before Λpril 30.

# New Companies.

The letters P.C mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

IILL'S EXPORTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000%. Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. R. Stanton, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. The subscribers and provisional directors are A. E. Davies, Melita House, Wallington, gentleman, and G. R. Stanton, 19 Clapton Square, N.E., manufacturer. R.O., 2 Basinghall Street, E.C.

Thomas Petriffer & Co., Ltd., (P.C.).—Capital 3.0007. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. W. Pettifer. of Eydon, Northants, and to carry on the business of preparers and manufacturers and importers of and dealers in medicines, enedicaments, compounds, and preparations for animals, etc.

The first subscribers are E. W. Pettifer, cattle-medicine manufacturer, Mrs. J. Pettifer, and T. P. Pettifer, assistant.

INCORPORATED EAST DULWICH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.—Registered to take over the unincorporated society known as the East Dulwich Provident Dispensary. The first subscribers are the Rev. II. Nixon, Lake House, Dulwich Village, S.E.; J. R. Manning, 110 London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.; W. H. C. Mahon, Ridgmount, Dulwich; A. T. Moore, 281 Frierin Road, Dulwich; T. Douglas, 500 Lordship Lane, Dulwich, S.E.; R. Wissmann, Bell House, Dulwich, S.E.; and H. J. Powell, 125 Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, S.E.

J. H. Haywood, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000?. Objects: To take over the business of a surgical-appliance materiacturer and dealer in druggists' sundries, splints, and instruments for deformed feet and legs, carried on by J. H. Haywood at Castle Gate, Nottingham, and at 10 Silver Street, Wood Street, London. The first subscribers and directors are J. H. Haywood, Miss E. F. Haywood, and W. Rowden, jun., manager. J. H. Haywood is chairman and governing director at 500°. per annum and 10 per cent. of the surplus net profits after 10 per cent. dividend has been paid, divisible. R.O., 9 Castle Gate, Nottingham.

# Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MESSRS. LITTLEJOHN & REID have commenced business as import and export merchants at 88 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. V. Baynes, chemist and druggist, has sold his business at 324 Caledonian Road, London, N., to Messrs. G. Wiel & Co.

BOOTS, Ltd., Snig Hill, Sheffield, have purchased premises at No. 55, a few doors off, and are now altering the same to their usual style.

Mr. T. Johns, chemist and druggist, has sold his business at 71 Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells, to Mr. W. A. Phillips, chemist and druggist.

Mr. James Marsh has recently established himself in business at 88 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., as an importer of drugs, vanilla, gums, etc.

Boots, Ltd., are opening shortly in Oxford Street, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire. Premises near the railway station are now in course of alteration.

MR. F. SAWYER, late of Boots, Ltd. (Liverpool), is opening under New City Hall, Carr Lane, Hull. Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, are fitting out the premises.

Mr. J. Milner, 209 Trafalgar Road and 85 Woolwich Road, Greenwich, has purchased the chemist's business recently carried on by Mr. Hughes, at 96 Askew Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

The Verein Chemische Fabriken, of Schweinfurt, inform us that the liquidation is now finished, and that the assets and liabilities have been taken over by the Silesia Verein Chemischer Fabriken, of Laasan, Post Saarau in Silesia, who will conduct the business under the former management.

The Partnership existing between Messrs. A. J. Colley and H. J. Bickley, who carried on business as chemists at 29 North Street, Bristol, under the style of A. J. Colley & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from May 4, 1903. Mr. Alfred James Colley, chemist and druggist, will continue the business under the style of A. J. Colley & Co.

TH. MÜHLETHALER & Co., LTD., manufacturers of raw materials for perfumers, soapmakers, etc., of Nyon, Switzerland (whose sole agents in Great Britain are Messrs. R. C. Treatt & Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.), announce that they bave transferred the commercial management of their works at Grasse to Nyon. Mr. Max Lang, who has now recovered his health, has resumed his post as commercial director.

Mr. H. W. Cox, the radiographer, has obtained a grant from the public funds, said Mr. Hobhouse in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

# Births.

HAWLEY.-At 10 Hewlett Street, Cheltenham, on April 3, the wife of T. H. Hawley, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Martin.—At the Pharmacy, Willow Bridge Street, Leicester, on April 3, the wife of H. A. Martin, chemist and

druggist, of a son.

Nugent.—At the Pharmacy, Dungarvan, County Waterford, on March 27, the wife of Denis Nugent, pharmaceutical chemist, late manager of Dr. Starkey's Medical Hall, Rathmines, Dublin, of a son.

# Marriages.

ROBERTSON—GRAHAM.—At Town Hall, Rutherglen, on March 31, by Rev. David Jack, B.D., assisted by Rev. John Gall, M.A., David Stewart Robertson, pharmacist, to Margret, daughter of Mr. Richard Graham.

STRONACH—MUIR.—At the Alexandra Hotel, Glasgow, on April 2, by the Rev. John Sloan, M.A., Shawlands Parish Church, assisted by the Rev. G. L. Pagan, B.D., Largs Parish Church, Alexander Fordyce Stronach, pharmacist, to Jane Marshall, eldest daughter of Mr. George Muir, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

# Deaths.

HARVIE.—At Airdrie, on April 5, Mr. John Harvie, tired chemist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Harvic was in retired chemist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Harvic was in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and was well known throughout Scotland as a successful pharmacist. He was for many years a member of the Airdrie Town Council and a Bailie of the burgh. He was also a member of the Airdrie School Board and a major in the local Volunteer corps.

HEWLETT.—At Kensal Rise, on April 2, Mr. Arthur John Hewlett, the respected porter for thirty-five years at 17 Craven Road, Hyde Park, London, W. Mr. W. Mr. W. McEwen is the last pharmacist whom deceased served.

HICKS .- On March 29, Mr. Thomas Henry Hicks, chemist and druggist, East Looe, Cornwall, aged sixtyeight. Mr. Hicks served his apprenticeship at Liskeard, after which he went to Launceston and in 1886 commenced business at Looe.

Peck.—At his residence, 8 St. Paul's Road, on April 5, Alderman George Peck, chemist and druggist, aged



caught a chill last week, and died from pleurisy. He was a native of Cambridge, where he was born in 1827, and fourteen years later left the town to live in Coventry. He returned to Cambridge in 1851 and was in business there until 1904, when he retired in favour of his son, Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A., Ph.C., who had latterly been in partnership with him. In 1876 he became member of the Board of Guardians, an office which he held with

credit to himself and advantage to the town. He was elected to the Town Council in 1895 and was made an alderman in 1902. Mr. Peck married in 1854 Miss Helen Robinson, and they had an exceedingly happy married life, and had many descendants round them when they celebrated their golden wedding in 1904. They had the felicity to see ten of their eleven children grow up to manhood, and be a comfort to them in their old age. Eight of them were sons, all of whom have done well. Three of them (apart

from Mr. E. S. Peck), have graduated at the Cambridge University, and three are pharmacists. The Church, the army, and medicine, claim the services of the others, a dentist son having died last year. One of Mr. Peck's three daughters is the wife of the rector of Spitalfields.

OLDHAM.—On April 4, suddenly, Mr. James Oldham, chemist and druggist, 18 Coltman Street, Hull, aged sixty-seven. On the evening of his death Mr. Oldham attended the Wycliffe Congregational Church, and appeared to be in his usual health. At the inquest the medical evidence showed that death was due to syncope caused by fatty degeneration of the heart. Mr. Oldham was formerly in business in Hessle Road and also in Anlaby Road. Hedisposed of his business in the latter road, on his retirement. to Mr. R. F. Jones, chemist and druggist. Mr. Oldham leaves a widow.

Redwood.—At 2 West Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on March 31, Mr. Theophilus Horne Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.P.S., second son of the late Professor Theophilus Redwood, Ph.D., aged sixty.

SUTHERLAND.—On April 1, Mr. Donald Sutherland, chemist and druggist, 22 Commercial Road, Whitechapel, London, E.

# Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

Mr. John James Duckett, chemist and druggist, Preston, left estato valued at 7,371l. 11s. 8d. gross. (C. & D., March 20, p. 453.)

MR. WILLIAM HENRY THOMSON, of Devon Lodge, Helensburgh, sometime colour maker, formerly of Overlee, Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, who died December 11 last, left personal estate valued at 6,267l. 3s. 2d.

MR. THOMAS STEAD, ehemist and druggist, of Laisterdyke, Bradford, left estate valued at 1,736l. 1s. 2d. gross, and probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. William Wilkinson Stead, chemist, of 1252 Loeds Road, Bradford. (C. & D., February 20, p. 297.)

Mr. Arthur Bowdler Hill, of Hawthorns, 118 King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W., and late of Malwa, Babbacombe, Devon, retired druggist and manufacturing chemist, late of Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark, left estate of the gross value of 23,001/, 18s. 1d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 11,863/, 19s. 10d. Probate of his will has been granted to his sons, Dr. Arthur Croft Hill. M.D., of 169 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W., and Mr. Chas. Alexander Hill, wholesale druggist, of 26 Courtfield Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W., and Mr. Francis Druce, solicitor, of 10 Billiter Square, E.C. The testator left various pieces of plate presented to him and his father on various occasions by the Salters' Company to his above-named sons, bequests to his daughters, nieces, grandchildren, and certain servants, and the residue of his property he left equally between his seven children, to Dr. A. C. Hill, Mr. C. A. Hill, and Mr. Usley M. Hill, absolutely and to the others in trust and M ss Helen M. Hill, absolutely, and to the others in trust. (C. & D., February 27, p. 336.)

# Information Wanted.

Enquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertise. ment-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-joined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

Makers of "Mother's Help" Soothers.
Makers of "Nuphar Venus Bath Tablets."
Where is "Eagle Oil" (used as a leather dressing) 5/32. 5/73.

obtainable? 268/9. Address of Wasserlein (? Berlin), maker of microscopes.

DRUGS FOR EGYPT.—The London agent for the Egyptian War Office (Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Western, C.M.G.) notifies that tenders are invited by the Medical Corps of the Egyptian Army for the supply of drugs and materials for the year ending December 31, 1910. Tender-forms may be obtained from Lieut.-Colonel Western, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., to whom tenders are to be cort by May 27. sent by May 27.

# Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

LIMITATION OF SHOP HOURS.

The Home Secretary and Mr. Herbert Samuel are still receiving deputations of parties interested in the forth-coming Bill to limit the number of hours worked by shop assistants. It is probable that the Bill will see the light shortly after the Easter recess.

### Industrial Alcohol.

We are informed that in the event of the Budget proposals containing suggestions for an increase of the spirit duties the question of industrial alcohol will be brought forward on the Committee stage. The matter has not so far been ventilated in Parliament during the present Session owing to the fact that the report of the Royal Commission on Whisky has not yet been presented.

# THE CORONERS COMMITTEE.

We understand that the Departmental Committee which is at present considering the whole question of the practice of Coroners' Courts has agreed that it would be advisable to publish the evidence so far as the investigation has at present gone. The question of giving effect to this suggestion is now engaging the attention of the Home Office. The evidence, which is of a highly interesting character, deals with the administration of anasthetics and a variety of cognate matters. The Committee will not re-assemble until after the Easter recess.

### Anasthetics Bill.

In conversation with our Parliamentary representative Dr. Cooper, whose Medical Acts Amendment Bill is down for second reading on April 21, stated that before the adjournment for the Easter recess he hoped to have an interview with the Home Secretary for the purpose of suggesting that the Bill should be given a second reading and then referred to a special committee. The hon, member contends that there is no one on the Coreners Committee who has had any special experience of a practical character in regard to this important question.

# APOTHECARIES' HALL IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 5, Mr. Jeremiah McVeagh asked the Chief Secretary whether his attention had been called to the appeal of the Parliamentary Committee of the Apothecaries. Hall in Ireland for compensation for the losses likely to be sustained by that body in the operation of the Irish Universities Act, and whether in view of the urgency of the representations he would bring their appeal under the notice of the Treasury. Mr. Birrell replied that he received a year ago an appeal from the directors of the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland for compensation for the losses which they anticipated as a licensing body during the operation of the Irish Universities Act. The appeal was not one which he could recommend to the consideration of the Treasury.—Mr. McVeagh subsequently informed our Parliamentary representative that with the establishment of the University there would, it was felt, be a falling-off in the revenues, and it would be impossible for them to continue to exist as a voluntary body in the face of the keen competition which was bound to arise from the establishment of a State-endowed University. estimated that at least 10,000l. a year would be required to enable them to face the situation. The hon, member added that a similar claim was made by the College of Surgeons in Ireland, but the Chief Secretary and the Treasury authorities did not see their way to recognise it.

It has been pointed out to the Government, we are informed, that the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland is the oldest medical licensing body in the United Kingdom;

that the diploma qualifies in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and is accepted by the Navy, Army, and Civil Services; that with the exception of the Universities the Apothecaries' Hall is the only body which can, per se, grant a registerable qualification; and that it was created by Royal Charter, and had further powers conferred on it by an Act of the Irish Parliament of 1791.

# Personalities.

Mr. John Carres, chemist and druggist, Earlston, Berwickshire, has been elected a member of the local School Board.

Mr. G. A. PICKERING, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Royston (Yorks) Urban District Council.

Mr. W. S. GLYN-Jones has gone to Galmany for Easter as a delegate of the Middlesex County Council to the International Congress on Housing. Cologne, Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and other parts are to be visited,

Mr. W. O. A. J. Danckwerts, K.C., whose opinion in regard to "certificates of qualification" under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is printed on page 554, is a native of Somerset East, Cape Colony, where his father. Dr. A. V. Danckwerts, was in practice as a physician. Mr. Danckwerts was educated at Bedford School and Gill College, Cape Colony, and afterwards studied at St. Peter's, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course and was called to the bar as a student of the Inner Temple in 1873. He is one of the most striking personalities of the English bar, and one of the ablest lawyers.

We received this portrait of Mr. John Harold Coleman, of Wolverhampton, too late for inclusion with the

report in The Chemist and Druggist, April 3. of the presentation to him by his fellowmembers of the Wolverhampton Chemists' Asso-ciation. Mr. Coleman has been Secretary of the Association since its inception nine years ago, and has worked hard for it. We have had frequent occasions to observe his whole-hearted service to pharmacy in his district, and are pleased to have the opportunity of printing his portrait. Coleman qualified in 1894, and is in business at the Pharmacy, 7 Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.



A RECORD of service extending into the seventy-fifth year is rare in the drug-trade, but that is what Mr. John Clark has achieved. In 1834,

as a boy, he went from school to Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Co., the firm then consisting of Mr. William Arnold and Mr. James Baiss, the fathers respectively of Mr. Arnold Baiss and Mr. Sydney S. Baiss, two of the present directors of Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, Ltd., Jewry Street, London, E.C. The business was established in 1833, so that Mr. Clark was one of the earliest members of the staff. He continued in the business uninterruptedly for fifty-five years, and although he received a pension in 1889, he is still re-



garded by the firm as a members of their staff and is treated as such, and he keeps up the connection by an occasional visit to his old quarters for a chat with many of his associates still in the business. Mr. Clark is hale and hearty and a typical Londoner, as his portrait shows.

Mr. S. Edwards, pharmacist, has been appointed a

magistrate for the borough of Godalming.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN GIBSON, chemist and druggist,
93 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, has been re-elected
a member of the local Board of Guardians, of which he
is vice-chairman.

# Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons.

Regulations made under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. From the: "London Gazette," April 2.

At the Court at Saint James's, the 2nd day of April, 1909. Present,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Lord President. Lord Steward. Lord Haversham. Lord Pentland.

Whereas His Majesty was pleased, by His Commission dated the second day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nine, to nominate and appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in His Majesty's absence from His Realm in foreign parts, to hold on His Majesty's behalf, His Privy Council, and to signify thereat His approval of any matter or thing whereunto His Royal Highness should be so authorised by writing under His Majesty's Sign Manual, and to do further on His Majesty's behalf any matter or thing for the purposes of the said Commission whereunto His Royal Highness should be authorised in manner afore-

And whereas by section 2 of The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, it is amongst other things enacted that "so much of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as makes it an offence for any person to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisons unless he is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and conforms to regulations made under section one of that Act, shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi, or bacteria, or as sheep-dips or weed-killers which are poisonous by reason of their containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, if the person so selling or keeping open shop is duly licensed for the purpose under this section by a local authority, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting, and selling of poisons made under this section, but nothing in this section shall exempt any person so licensed from the requirements of any other provision of the Pharmacy Act. 1868, or of the Arsenic Act. 1851, relating to poisons"; and that His Majesty may by Order in Council make regulations as to-

(a) the granting of licences under this section; and

(b) the duration, renewal, revocation, suspension, extent, and production of such licences; and

(c) the keeping, inspection, and copying of registers of licences; and

(d) the fees to be charged for licences and for inspection and copying of registers; and

(e) the keeping, transporting, and selling of the poisonous substances to which this section applies;

and generally for the purposes of carrying this section into

And whereas it is expedient that Regulations be made in

pursuance of the said Act.

Now, therefore, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. being authorised thereto by writing under His Majesty's Sign Manual, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, on behalf of His Majesty, doth hereby make the Regulations which are hereunto annexed, and doth hereby order that those Regulations do continue in force until revoked or varied by any Regulations which may hereafter be made under the said recited enactment.

A. W. FitzRoy.

# REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

A licence shall not be granted to any person unless the local authority are satisfied that he is fit to be entrusted with

the sale of the poisonous substances.

2. In granting licences for the sale of poisonous substances for use exclusively in horticulture, preference shall be given to nurserymen, florists, seedsmen, and other persons whose business is specially connected with horticulture.

3. Applications for licences shall be in the form set forth. in Schedule A to these regulations.

Before sending an application for a licence to the local authority the applicant shall publish notice of his intention to apply in two newspapers circulating in the district of the local authority, and shall also send notice by registered post to the Chief Officer of Police of the Police area within which his premises are situate.

5. A licence shall not be granted until after the expiration of at least fourteen days from the receipt of the application by the local authority, and the local authority before granting a licence shall take into consideration whether in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on or intends to carry on business the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of poisonous sub-stances are satisfied, and also any objections they may have received from the Chief Officer of Police or from any existing vendors of the substances to which the application relates.

6. A licence shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B to these regulations.

7. A licence shall expire on such day in the year as the local authority fix, but may on application being made in the form set forth in Schedule C to these regulations, be renewed from time to time for one year at a time, subject to the same provisions as in the case of the grant of a licence, except that it shall not be necessary to publish or give to the Chief Officer of Police notice of the application. The renewal of a licence shall be in the form set forth in Schedule D to these regulations.

8. A licenco may be revoked or suspended for such term as the local authority think fit, if the local authority are satisfied that the licensee has failed to comply with the requirements of these regulations or of the Poisons Acts. or that the licensee is not a fit person to be entrusted with the

sale of poisons.

9. A licensee shall, on being required to do so by any officer of the local authority or any police officer, produce his licence,

and any renewal thereof.

10. The fees charged in respect of the grant and renewal of a licence shall be such as the local authority may determine, not exceeding in the case of the grant of a licence, 10s. 6d., and in the case of the renewal of a licence, 1s. 6d.

11. A licence shall not authorise the licensee to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisonous substances except from or on premises (to be specified in the licence) within the area of the local authority which granted it, and for the purpose of these regulations, a municipal borough the council of which is a local authority for those purposes, and in Scotland & police burgh, shall not be treated as forming part of any county.

12. Every local authority shall keep a register of the licences granted by them for the time being in force, and any person shall, at all reasonable times, upon payment of such reasonable fees as may be fixed by the local authority, be entitled to inspect and to make copies of, or take extracts from, the

register

13. All poisonous substances shall be kept in a separate drawer or closed receptacle apart from any other goods, and poisonous substances shall not be sold upon the same premises as articles of food for human consumption unless the local authority are satisfied that convenient arrangements for their sale cannot otherwise be made, and in that case they must be sold at a separate counter. For the purpose of this regula-tion a part of a counter which is shown to the satisfaction of the local authority to be adequately separated from the rest of the counter shall be treated as a separate counter.

14. A poisonous substance shall not be sold except in an

enclosed vessel or receptacle as received from the manufacturer, distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller, and with a notice of the special purpose for which it

has been prepared.

15. Liquid preparations shall be sold only in bottles, tins, 15. Liquid preparations shall be sold only in bottles, tins, drums, or casks of sufficient strength to bear the ordinary risk of transit without leakage. Each bottle, tin, drum, or cask shall have the word "Poisonous" indelibly printed, marked, or branded in easily legible characters in a conspicuous position apart from the label, and the label must bear the word "Poison." When sold in bottles the bottles

<sup>\*</sup> The italics are ours throughout, and indicate modifications on the draft regulations. Notes on the changes are appended. —Editor C. & D.

shall be of a distinctive character so as to be easily dis-

tinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles.

16. Solid preparations shall be securely packed in such a manner as to avoid, so far as possible, the risk of breaking or leakage from transport, and the package shall have indelibly printed, marked, or branded in easily legible characters in a conspicuous position notice that it must not be used for any other purpose.

17. All premises from or on which a licensee is authorised to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisonous substances shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by officers

appointed by a local authority.

appointed by a local authority.

18. For the purposes of these regulations the expression "poisonous substances" means the poisonous substances to which section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies for the time being, and the expressions "chief officer of police" and "police area" have in England and Scotland the same meanings as in the Police Act, 1890, and the Police (Sectland) Act, 1890, respectively. (Scotland) Act, 1890, respectively.

Then follow the schedules as in the draft regulations printed in The Chemist and Druggist, February 20, p. 294, but there are two important alterations in the form of licence, which we indicate below in italics:

> Form of Licence. THE POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908. , of

carrying on the trade of

carrying on the trade of is hereby licensed thereat to sell and keep open shop for the \*being] poisonous substances to which section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies for use exclusively in connection , subject to the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the regulations made by Order in Council under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, set out on the back of this licence, and to such other provisions of those Acts and regulations as may be applicable to the case.

This licence is in force until the day of

(Signed) ..... Clerk to the Council of

Date

\* Here insert the substances for the sale of which the licence is granted. If the licence is to authorise the sale of all the substances to which section 2 of the Act applies the words in square brackets will be omitted.

\*\* there insert either "agriculture" or "horticulture," or "agriculture and horticulture."

A form of application for renewal of the licence and one for renewal of licence are also given.

# NOTES ON THE REGULATIONS.

1. The Irish provisional rules require that the licensee should by education and intelligence be fitted to sell poisons. 3. This is the first part of clause 3 in the draft; the rest

and shall be sent to the local authority at such time as the local authority may direct.

This has been removed, and a new provision embodied in 4 and 5, which give ample provision for consideration of the applications by those concerned—publicly or commercially.

6. This was clause 4 in the draft, but the renewal of a

licence was included.

7. This is an entire revision of clause 5 of the draft, which was :

A licence shall continue in force for one year, but may be renewed from time to time for one year at a time, subject to the same provisions as in the case of the grant of a licence.

8 was clause 6 in the draft, 9 was 7, and 10 was 8. In the last "not exceeding 21s." was the fee for the licence, and 2s. 6d. for the renewal.

11. The word "any" was before "premises" in the

draft. Note the added provisions in italics.

13. The draft words "separate store or cupboard" are replaced by "drawer or closed receptacle," and the word "counter" is replaced by "premises." The rest of the italics are new provisions.

14. The first italicised words replace "the words Poisonous," the name of the poison."

15. A much-amplified clause. The draft gave it thus:

Liquid preparations shall be sold only in bottles or tins, easily distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or tins, and the word "Poisonous" shall be indelibly marked on each bottle or tin.

16. The italics replace the following words: " Contain a notice that it must be destroyed when empty.

17. A new provision.

18. The additional definition is necessary on account of the new clauses 4, 5, and 7.

We are officially informed that copies of the regulations as formally approved at the above meeting of the Council were sent by the Privy Council on Monday, April 5, to all local authorities throughout the country, and that the same evening they were laid on the table of the House of Commons in accordance with the provisions of the new Act.

### Licences under Section 2.

Maidstone Town Council have granted four licences. Only one of the applicants is a nurseryman.

Warrington Town Council has granted an application for a licence by Mr. George Starkey, seed-merchant, Warrington.

At a meeting of the Market and General Purposes Committee of the Exeter City Council the Town Clerk submitted two applications for licences. The matter was deferred, pending the issue of the regulations.

The Frazerburgh Town Council received on April 2 a communication from the Secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society objecting to seedsmen and ironmongers receiving licences in districts where qualified chemists were in business.

The Winchester City Council have granted licences to the following Winchester tradesmen: E. Hillicr & Sons, nurserymen, 95 High Street; Mr. C. W. Breadmore, corn and flour factor, 120 High Street; Jeffery & Co., nurserymen; and H. S. & S. Frampton, builders' merchants and ironmongers, 111 High Street. The licence-fees charged were 5s., and 2s. 6d. for a renewal.

The Arbroath Provost's Committee received deputations from the local chemists and ironmongers on April 5 regarding the granting of poison-licences. Mr. J. Cuthbert, for the ironmongers, said "they were perfectly qualified to dispense poisons in packages which were marked 'Poison,'" and they were quite willing to comply with the regulations. However, on Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, the resident Secretary of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, producing a copy of the Order in Council of April 2, and pointing out the new requirements therein regarding applications, the Provost, who said he had not seen the Order, adjourned the meeting.

If it is advisable for chemists to be represented in the House of Commons it is equally necessary for the trade to be represented upon borough and district councils, and, as an instance, we may quote Torquay, where Mr. J. Young, chemist (President of the Torquay Chemists' Association), is a councillor. When the minutes of this council were sent to the various members, Mr. Young noticed that a nurseryman in the town had been granted a section 2 licence by the General Purposes Committee. He at once consulted the other chemists and arranged for a deputation to go before the council, but before this took place it was discovered that the new regulations had not been complied with, and at the council meeting held on April 6 the motion was referred back to committee.

The Public Control Committee of the London County Council, in reporting regarding poison licences, state that, so far as London is concerned, the "wholesale dealers or pharmaceutical chemists, etc.," will be able to supply the demand for poisons for use in agriculture, but the committee think certain licences should be issued by the Council according to the requirements of the various neighbourhoods, since it is contended that florists and seedsmen developed the trade in poisonous substances for horticulture, and they are therefore entitled to any profit arising from that trade. The committee do not anticipate any danger to the public from the granting of licences, as it is the practice for seedsmen to require written orders for substances containing arsenic, which are then executed by the manufacturers, the seedsman acting only as an agent. The manufacturers, the seedsman acting only as an agent. requirements to ensure proper storage and packing of poisonous substances are being considered. Several preliminary applications are also being investigated. The fee for the grant and renewal of licences is to be the maximaviz., 10s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively.

The Galashiels Town Council have cancelled the two siccnces granted irregularly to Mr. J. H. Thripland and Messrs. J. S. & G. Dun. It is understood that fresh applications will be made, and that these applicants also intend to apply to the Roxburgh County Council for licences to sell poisonous sheep-dips in the St. Boswells Sale Ring. In regard to this Mr. J. Robertson, of St. Boswells, sends us a copy of a letter which he wrote to Lord Polwarth, Chairman of the Roxburgh County Council, in the course of which he cogently remarked: "If an ironmonger or seedsman goes to sales let him go as such, and not as ironmonger or seedsman plus licensee to sell sheep-dip."

A deputation of Cardiff chemists waited upon the Health Committee of the Cardiff Corporation on April 6 to make representations against the granting of licences to seedsmen and others. Councillor Jabez A. Jones, chemist and druggist, introduced the deputation, for whom Mr. Leo Joseph acted as chief spokesman. It was pointed out that the chemists of Cardiff were numerous enough to meet all demands for poisonous substances. After the deputation had withdrawn, the committee considered applications for licences of three seed-merchants, and eventually decided

not to grant the licences.

# Chemical Society.

\*A MEETING of this Society was held at Burlington House on Thursday, April 1, Professor H. B. Dixon, F.R.S. (the newly elected President), in the chair. In his opening remarks Professor Dixon expressed his deep regret at the death of Dr. Arthur Gamgce, who, although not a Fellow of the Society, was very well known in chemical circles, where his loss would be keenly felt.

The first paper was by Mr. V. H. Veley, who, after welcoming the new President, gave an account of his recent

work on the

Affinity-values of Alkaloids.

Some criticisms had been offered of the tintometric method introduced by him, but the author was of the opinion that these objections do not seriously affect his results. He believed that the tintometric method had come to stay, since it affords a simple and ready means of approximately determining the affinity-values of bodies which do not easily yield to other methods. Thus, alkaloids are troublesome substances to deal with, since their insolubility does not permit the conductivity method to be used, while catalysis would occupy such a lengthened period that instructions would have to be given to one's executors to take the first reading. His method, however, can be carried through in a very few minutes, and, further, is capable of demonstration to a class of students. The results communicated in the present paper were obtained by the author's second method, in which the quantity of sodium hydroxide necessary to bring about the initial precipitation of the alkaloid from a solution of its hydrochloride in water is determined. For this purpose a decinormal solution of borax is employed. This salt is hydrolysed to the extent of about 1 per cent. on solution in water, hence such a solution is equivalent to a thin normal solution of sodium hydroxide. By this means he obtains the affinity-value of the alkaloid and sodium hydrate to hydrochloric acid. From the value obtained by Ostwald of the affinity-ratio of soda and ammonia and of the actual affinity-value of ammonia he is enabled to calculate the affinity-value of the alkaloid. The figures obtained show that only a few alkaloids have a value below  $1\times10^{-7}$ , and these belong to the opium series. The majority are between this and 3×10-5, while a few have affinities greater than this. These letter lo not differ very much in affinity from ammonia. With regard to the constitution of these bodies, Mr. Veley finds that when they are composed of conjoint residues the affinity of the stronger residue is modified by combining it with a weaker, and also it is immaterial whether the nitrogen is separate or common to the two residues.

In the next paper Mr. E. K. Hanson dealt with

PHYCOERYTHRIN, THE PIGMENT OF RED ALGÆ.

This pigment is of interest from two points of view—on the one hand, from the *rôle* it plays in assimilation; on the other, from the peculiarities of its chemical properties.

Great difficulty is met with in obtaining the material, as the plants inhabit deep water, and can only be collected in two places in this country and under favourable climatic conditions. Water is the only solvent which extracts the pigment, of which a pure specimen cannot be obtained, owing to its rapidly becoming insoluble after precipitation by alcohol from it aqueous solution. Three precipitates were obtained by fractional precipitation by absolute alcohol. The first by continuing precipitation until the fluorescence disappeared; the second, the largest and least impure, by continuing till the precipitate changed in colour; and the third, which was yellowish, by continuing till no more precipitate formed. The second precipitate was washed by decantation with 8-per-cent. alcohol and dried in vacuo. The product was far from pure, containing 27.1 per cent. of ash and 15.8 per cent. of water. Solutions of the pigment show an orange fluorescence, and give absorption-bands very similar to those of chlorophyll with either white or blue-green light. Blue or green light only causes fluorescence in phycoerythrin. It has been suggested that the colouring-matter is in chemical constitution a proteid, but the author concludes that while the pigment is allied to the proteins it is not actually a proteid. A small quantity of mercuric chloride suffices to precipitate the pigment, but although some indication is given to the xantho-protein reaction, it fails to respond to the biuret test.

A communication by Mr. Frank Tutin, of the Wellcome

Chemical Research Laboratories, followed on

Iso-amygdalin and the Resolution of its Hepta-acetyl Derivative.

Since iso-amygdalin crystallises only with difficulty, and melts indefinitely at relatively so low a temperature (125-140° C.), the author considers that it is not a definite. partially racemic compound, but consists merely of a mixture of amygdalin and the unknown stereoisomeride of the latter. It therefore appeared likely that the unknown amygdalin, which on hydrolysis would yield d-mandelic acid, could be obtained from iso-amygdalin, provided that the latter could be fractionally crystallised. Unfortunately, however, the properties of iso-amygdalin itself are such that it cannot be fractionally crystallised in a satisfactory manner, and its acetyl derivative has therefore been employed. Acetylisoamygdalin has been separated into its components-namely, hepta-acetylamygdalin and the heptaacetyl derivative of the unknown stereoisomeride of amygdalin, for which the name neoamygdalin is proposed. Hepta-acetylneoamygdalin, C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>41</sub>O<sub>1</sub>, N, crystallises in long needles, melts at 174°, and has [a<sup>7</sup><sub>D</sub>-65.6° in solution in chloroform. On hydrolysis with hydrochloric acid it yields d-mandelic acid. It was found that the presence of a trade of d-camphor-sulphonic acid enormously accelerates the rate of acetylation of amygdalin, it being possible by this means to conduct the operation in a few minutes, instead of several hours.

The closing paper read was by Mr. Hibbert and his collaborators, and dealt with the stability of tertiary amines.

# Trade Notes.

Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., and The Erasmic Co., Ltd., have been appointed soap-makers and perfumers to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Messrs, T. Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., are closing their premises from the evening of Thursday, April 8, until Tuesday morning, April 13, and on the latter date the offices and warehouses will be closed at 4 P.M.

New Synthetic Perfumes.—The N.V. Fabriek van Chemische Producten voorheen W. Mallmann, of Roermond, Holland, have introduced two new synthetic perfumes under the names "Magnolia" and "Lyseol." They are specially designed to meet the Oriental demand for strongly aromatic perfumes which are stable and which possess the attractive "something" characteristic of Indian scents. The "Magnolia" is a rich perfume, the finer of the two, although "Lyseol" also has points which will commend it to buyers in India and the East.

# Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

# The New Era

in British pharmacy has dawned upon us, and since the First of April we have been carrying on our businesses under the conditions kindly arranged for us by Mr. Almeric FitzRoy, Lord Crewe, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and other omniscient statesmen, some of whom have listened with more or less impatience to representations made to them on our behalf, but with that unhesitating confidence in their own superior wisdom which the atmosphere of Whitehall engenders. If we are still in any doubt about the benefits of the new Act it is certainly not the fault of our pastors and masters, for surely few statutes have ever been more minutely explained than has this one. And yet the net result of the discussions of the past three months seems to have been to render particularly prominent some half-dozen curious vaguenesses in the phraseology of the document for the interpretation of which we are coolly referred to the law courts. No one can tell us what is "the business of a chemist and druggist"; it is not certain whether the branch business of a pharmaceutical chemist, or his business after his death, may be carried on by a chemist and druggist; "the reasonable requirements of the public" is an expression which will be diversely interpreted, and it is hardly to be doubted that it was adopted with the deliberate intention of shunting a rather awkward question; somo great pharmaceutico-legal minds insist that "certificates of qualification" cannot mean certificates of qualification; and some others would like to establish that if a company's business is managed by a pharmacist whose certificate states this to be the case, the company thereby takes, uses, and exhibits the title, and is consequently liable to a penalty. This view is apparently held by our old friends of

# The N.E. Lancs Association,

and may therefore be presumed to be wrong. But the argument is a rather pretty one, and I give it as I have heard it, though it is only fair to say that I do not know how North-East Lancs has arrived at this or indeed at any other of its conclusions. Following the strict letter of the statutes, it will be found that Section 15 of the 1868 Act expressly reserves the title of "pharmacist" to pharmaceutical chemists. Section 3 (Sub-section 3) of the 1908 Act modifies that provision, and grants the use of the title to any registered chemist and druggist. But the law still stipulates that no person not being a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist can be a pharmacist, and, though companies were held not to be persons by the House of Lords in 1880, it is now enacted that Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act of 1852 and Sections 1 to 15 of the Act of 1868 shall apply to them in dike manner as they apply to an individual. So that it is contended that if a company authorises its manager to take, use, or exhibit the title it is in law doing that thing itself, and is consequently infringing the Act. That argument would be effective if it were not for the words in Section 3 of the 1908 Act, which govern their new liability, "subject as aforesaid," and the circumstance that the aforesaid includes the exhibition of the certificate of qualification.

# We are Justified

in submitting to local authorities the explicit words of the Act in regard to the requirements of the public as purchasers of poisons, and in pressing upon them what seems to us to be the fair and obvious interpretation of the phrase. We shall be justified, too, in taking early

and vigorous action against any one-man companies which may be carrying on the business of chemists and druggists without qualified control. These are among the specifically indicated purposes of the Act. But we should not be justified, and we should, in fact, discredit ourselves, if we were to seek by ingenious readings of the sections to overthrow the compromise on which agreement in regard to the legislation was arrived at.

# The Joint Proprietary Advocates

whose letters have been appearing lately in the C. & D. secm to be getting to business. Some sixty chemists in London have intimated their readiness to co-operate, and a meeting is called for Easter Monday in Manchester to try to arrange a scheme of cooperation. The idea of chemists running one or more of their own proprietaries looks so promising that it is not surprising it should have come forward at recurring intervals. But hitherto it has always been only the stuff that dreams are made of. Now there appears to be some chance of materialisation. The organisers of the enterprise do not need to be told, however, that they are now only at the beginning of their difficulties. Money will be one of these; the co-operation of their associates will be another, and perhaps a greater one. For although it is evident that a start of five hundred shops where the new nostrums will not only be stocked but also shown and perhaps pushed, is a useful asset, its value may be neutralised by the two hundred and fifty opinions which the five hundred subscribers are likely to hold in regard to the selection of articles, formulæ, and methods of advertising. To take a single example. One correspondent, supporting the suggestion, proposed that the approximate composition of the proprietaries handled should be made known to the retailers, "as such knowledge helps in conscientious prescribing," he said. Morbidly conscientious prescribers may say that it not only helps but is essential to conscientious prescribing; and, setting conscience aside altogether, it may be presumed that the subscribers generally will expect to be informed of the approximate composition of the preparations they are going to push energetically. These revelations and occasional consciences may prove difficult corners for the promoters of the enterprise to get round pending the happy time when substantial dividends are declared. It may be risky to divulge a secret to five hundred persons; but a non-secret preparation will have no chance. We might as well sell B.P. compounds. The public do not mind paying something extra for a bit of mystery; but they are not to be defrauded of that. "Do you realise the madness of the world that sanctions such a thing?" asks Mr. Wells in reporting the sale of Tono-Bungay for 150,000l.; "for the goodwill in a string of lies and a trade in bottles of mitigated water. This description by no means applies to the joint proprietaries which Manchester is contemplating; nor will the 150,000*l*., I am afraid.

### Oxygen for Athletes

is the subject of an article in the "Oxford and Cambridge Review" by Mr. Leonard Hill. M.B., F.R S., who has taken part in a series of experiments initiated, I gather, in this country by Dr. John Haldane, the Oxford physiologist, and brother of the War Minister, and in Germany by Professor Zuntz, with the object of getting a little more out of soldiers on the march, and Mr. Hill has extended the investigation to sport. Mr. Just, cf Cambridge, and Mr. Holding, of Oxford, both noted runners, were the experimentees, and both broke their previous records, and without distress, by inhaling oxygenbefore starting. Mr. Hill suggests that if a football team took a dip into the oxygen-bag at half-time they would get through the rest of the match more easily; but he is sportsman enough to remark that the gas should be available to both sides. Panting, he explains, is due to excess of CO, produced in the tissues and carried to the brain. The inhalation of oxygen counteracts this effect, and has no deleterious effect even if continued for an hour or two.

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# Editorial Comments.

# Certificates of Qualification.

Opinion of Mr. Danckwerts, K.C.

WE have frequently since the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, was passed expressed the opinion that the Minor and Major examination certificates are certificates of qualification within the meaning of Section 3, but this view has not commended itself to the officers and majority of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. In our last issue we returned to the matter, because there had been published under the authority of the Society definite statements to the effect that the only certificates which the Council would recognise were the certificate of membership of the Society and an annual certificate of registration which the Registrar is empowered to provide to registered chemists who are not members of the Society. We then advised chemists who have Minor or Major examination certificates to exhibit these in their shops. We gather that throughout Great Britain this matter has created no little interest—first, because pharmacists generally feel indignant or incredulous

that the certificates of qualification which they have obtained by examination should, on the first occasion for their statutory use in business, be declared by the body that granted them to be valueless for the purpose; and, second, because an independent journal, The CHEMIST AND Druggist, has openly and persistently expressed a view opposed to that of the Pharmaceutical Council and its officers. We have done so with confidence, knowing what was intended when "certificate of qualification" was inserted by Parliament in Section 3 of the new Acts-viz., the certificates provided by the 1852 and 1868 Acts. The officers of the Pharmaceutical Society have at last realised that the position which they had taken up was untenable, and on April 2 the following statement was published:

A pharmaceutical chemist whose name is on the Register may have been in the habit of exhibiting his Major diploma for years, and may prefer to continue doing so. No one is likely to interfere with him so long as his name is on the Register. The same thing may be said of the holders of Minor certificates. They are not, strictly speaking, in pos-session of certificates of qualification to conduct the business of a chemist and druggist, but so long as a Minor man is capable of identification on the current Register of Chemists and Druggists it will not be unsafe for him to rely upon the exhibition of the Board of Examiners' certificate

This reads like an act of grace, a concession, or something of that nature, which is presumptuous. All that is wanted from the Pharmaceutical Council is straightforward application of the law which it is their duty to administer with the legal assistance that is available. Knowing the feeling of uncertainty about the matter which exists among pharmacists consequent on the Council's attitude, we at the beginning of last week instructed Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors, to obtain the opinion of Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., who, it may be remembered, is familiar with the Pharmacy Acts, having been counsel for the Pharmaceutical Society in their appeal against the Worcester County Court Judge's decision in the agency case, Pharmaceutical Society v. Smith. Mr. Danckwerts' high position at the Bar is well known, and his opinion has great weight with lawyers and judges. We append the ease stated by Mr. Kirby and the opinion expressed by Mr. Danckwerts, which, it will be observed, corroborates the view expressed by The Chemist and DRUGGIST, that the Minor and Major examination certinicates are certificates of qualification within the meaning of Section 3 of the 1908 Act:

Ex Parte.

# MACEWAN.

# Case for the Opinion of Counsel.

Counsel is requested to advise on the meaning of the phrase "Certificate of Qualification" in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908 (8 Edward VII., Chap. 55), Section 3.

Since the passing of the Act the view has been largely held in the trade that the certificate granted to pharmaceutical ehemists under Section 8 of the Pharmacy Act of 1852 (15 and 16 Vict., Chap. 56) and the certificate granted to chemists and druggists under Section 6 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 (31 and 32 Viet., 121) are certificates of qualifi-cation within the meaning of Section 3 of the 1908 Act, and that the exhibition of one of them is a compliance with the requirement of that Act. A specimen of each of these two certificates is sent herewith.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which is the body authorised by the earlier Acts to recover penalties for the breach of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, appear, however, to be of a different At the Council meeting held on March 3 it was resolved that the certificate of membership of the Society should be deemed a sufficient compliance with the 1908 Act, and that persons not members might apply for a certificate in the form then agreed upon, and apparently that the exhibition of that certificate should also be a compliance with the new Act. It is inferred from this that the certi-

ficates of qualification granted by the Board of Examiners in accordance with Section 8 of the 1852 Act and Section 6 of the 1868 Act are regarded by the Pharmaceutical Society as not meeting the purposes of Section 3 of the 1908 Act. The official report of the resolution is given at pages 331-2 of the "Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist" for March 6, which is sent herewith. The "Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist" is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society.

In subsequent issues of the "Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist'" there has been published an "Official Notification" of the resolution of March 3, a copy of which

notification is also sent herewith.

There is a great deal of irritation in the trade caused by the view which the Pharmaceutical Society has taken, and it is desired to have counsel's advice as to whether the Society is in a position to enforce its views. It is believed that the trade would be quite willing to apply for, and exhibit, a certificate stating that the holder was a qualified pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case might be, and was duly registered as such, if the certificate was not renewable every year, and was not expressed to be the property of anyone but the holder, or required to be given up on demand or otherwise, but as the Society's form of certificate contains these provisions and is otherwise open to objection, it is probable that many chemists will prefer to exhibit their certificates as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists (if so doing will comply with the Act) and refuse to adopt the official certificate at all. A copy of the Pharmaccutical Society's diploma is sent herewith. The diploma is granted after the holder has been registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, and therefore after he has passed the examination for pharmaceutical chemists: it is not granted to chemists and druggists. There appears to be no direct statutory authorised by the Pharmaceutical Society's charter (see lines 176 and 212 on pages viii and ix of the Register sent herewith). Before the Act of 1852 the diploma was a certificate of membership of the Society, and was granted to members who had not been examined as well as to those

Counsel's attention is called to the following sections of

the 1852 Act—viz., 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12:

Section 8 is the one authorising the issuing to persons who have passed the examinations therein mentioned of a certificate of competent skill and knowledge and qualification to exercise the business or calling of pharmaceutical chemists.

Section 10 entitles such persons to be registered on pay-

ment of certain fees.

Section 12 penalises persons not duly registered as pharmaceutical chemists for using that title.

Counsel's attention is also called to the following sections

of the 1868 Act—viz., Sections 1, 6, 10, 12, and 15:

Section 1, it will be observed, declares it to be unlawful for any person to sell poisons unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical ehemist or a chemist and druggist, and be

registered.

Section 6 authorises the issuing of certificates of competent skill and knowledge and qualification to persons who have passed the examinations therein mentioned and entitles such persons to be registered as chemists and druggists under

Section 10 requires a register to be kept.

Section 12 appears to be material only in respect of its marginal note "Evidence of qualification to be given before registration."

Section 15 is the penal section, and the non-exhibition of the certificate is, by Section 3 of the 1908 Act, made an

offence under Section 15 of the 1868 Act.

It may be mentioned that it is apparently unlawful for a person who had passed the examinations but is not registered to call himself a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist.

Until the 1908 Act there was no restriction in express terms upon the carrying on of a pharmaceutical business or the business of a chemist or druggist. The restrictions

(1) On the use of the titles, and

(2) On the sale of poisons.

Under the new Act, however, it is apparently possible for a person to incur a penalty without using any of the protective titles or selling poisons; if, for instance, he kept a shop for the sale of drugs and dispensed prescriptions it seems probable that such a person would be held to be carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist, and if he had no certificate of qualification he would be unable to comply with the requirement that such a certificate must be exhibited.

Counsel is requested to advise Mr. MacEwan whether his certificate, sent herewith, is a certificate of qualification within Section 3 of the 1908 Act or not.

### [Mr. Danckwerts' opinion follows.]

In my opinion the Society is wrong. It had no power to authoritatively interpret the Act of 1908 nor to say what should and what should not be a "certificate of qualification" within the Act. It is to be observed that Section 3 of the 1908 Act only applies to persons who are in fact registered as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists.

First, as regards pharmaceutical chemists:

These are apparently examined under 15 and 16 Vict., Chap. 55, and it appears to me, having been examined, they get a certificate from the examiners. They are "entitled" to be registered (see Section 10), but they are not bound to register as far as I can see, and unless they comply with the condition precedent of paying a fec, the Registrar should not register them; but unless they, in fact, register themselves they are exposed to the disabilities and penalties imposed by Section 12. Practically, I take it, they need registration.

It is abundantly clear from Sections 8 and 10 that the "certificate of qualification" is the examiners' certificate under Section 8. Mr. P. MacEwan's certificate of April 28, 1880, is, in my opinion, his "certificate of qualification" as "pharmaceutical chemist" within Section 3 of the 1908 Act.

Second, as regards chemists and druggists:

The Act regulating these is 31 and 32 Vict., Chap. 121. As far as I can make out, the Registrar is bound to register everyone entitled to be registered who obtains the certificate under the Act such as Mr. MacEwan obtained in 1878. In my opinion it is clear from the Act that the certificate given by the examiners under Section 6 is a certificate of qualification as regards those examined. In my opinion Mr. MacEwan's 1878 certificate is a certificate of qualification.

Mr. MacEwan will comply with the Act of 1903 if he exhibits the certificates in his name accompanying these instructions.

W. O. Danckwerts.

April 5, 1909.

We publish this opinion with some satisfaction, since it gives assurance to those who have followed our advice regarding the use of their Minor and Major certificates; but it is also impossible to avoid the reflection that in a matter closely affecting the trading interests of the whole pharmaceutical community of Great Britain the Council and officers of the Pharmaceutical Society inaugurated a policy of surveillance of registered persons which is uncalled for by the new Act. It has been said that the motive was to secure annual fees of some kind from everybody conducting the chemists' business under the new conditions. That statement is justified to the extent only that the scheme evolved required fees from all; but the threatened degradation of the Minor and Major certificates was an administrative blunder which jeopardised the Society's status as an examining and registering body, and behind it is something that is disconcerting for the future of pharmacy in Great Britain—the Society has lost much of the old dignity which controlled its counsels. The faculty of thinking broadly and acting imperially is vanishing, and in its place we have an officinal view and a parochial spirit unworthy of a body which ought to rank with the General Medical Council in influence and respect.

# The Word "Pharmacy."

It is understood that the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Mercer, decided by Judge Shand at St. Helens last week, is a test or arranged case, which the Society are eager to be carried to appeal. It was engendered by the desire to limit the use of the word "Pharmacy" to pharmacists, and is an endeavour to placate those who considered that the Society had done wrong in not getting the word reserved in the new Act. The decision so cleverly obtained with an object that may be regarded as praiseworthy, will singularly fail in its avowed purpose, since the effect of it is to restrict the use of the word "Pharmacy," as a description of premises, to pharmaceutical chemists, and the consequences may be worse if the decision is reversed on appeal. The proceedings were taken under Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, which declares that—

It shall not be lawful for any person, not being duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist . . . to assume, use, or exhibit any name, title, or sign implying that he is registered under this Act.

The italicised words do not occur in the 1868 Act. The defendant in the action is not a pharmaceutical chemist, nor is he a registered chemist and druggist—he is what is termed an "unqualified person"—but so far as the decision is concerned the qualification that was lacking was that of "pharmaceutical chemist," and the decision means equally that registered chemists and druggists may not lawfully describe the premises where they carry on business by the word "Pharmacy." It will be remembered that the word "Pharmacist" does not occur in Section 12, nor in the 1852 Act at all; its use was restricted by Section 15 of the 1868 Act to pharmaceutical chemists, but Section 3 of the 1908 Act provides that—

A registered chemist or druggist may, notwithstanding anything in Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, take, use or exhibit the name or title of "pharmacist."

This simply relieves chemists and druggists of the Section 15 penalty, and does not extend to Section 12 of the 1852 Act, therefore the penalty imposed by the latter is incurred by chemists and druggists who infringe its provisions by using the word "Pharmacy." This was to be expected, and was expected by some of those who knew that the proceedings were being taken. Success in the action necessarily implied misfortune to the majority of pharmacists in Great Britain. The Society hit at unqualified persons and companies, and the blow has struck pharmacists as hard as it does their competitors. Nor is theremuch chance of remedy, so far as pharmacists are concerned, for if the decision is reversed on appeal it will give authoritative sanction to the use of the word "Pharmacy" by anybody, and the last state will be worse than the first. It is at this stage unnecessary to discuss the legal argument in the case; the defence relied upon the statement that "Pharmacy" described the name of a place, and is not the name or title of the person doing business in the place. This, presumably, would be the principal argument on appeal, and the strongest support would be given to it by showing that if the decision were sustained, pharmacists who are not pharmaceutical chemists would be unable to use the word. Assuming that the Society did not bring the action on behalf of pharmaceutical chemists, it is for it to show how persons registered under the 1868 Act may obtain the benefits reserved to those registered under the 1852 Act.

# The Poison Licences.

Little in the nature of comment is necessary in regard to the regulations for Great Britain made under Section 2 of

the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. What we print on p. 558 is sufficiently explanatory. But we ought to note the fact that the holding of a meeting of the Privy Council at Marlborough House is a rare, although not by any means a unique, event. During the lifetime of Queen Victoria recourse was had to this expedient on several occasions when her Majesty was unable to hold such gatherings. But last Friday's meeting is the first in history, as far as we are aware, presided over by the Heir-Apparent which has done anything directly relating to pharmacy. The Prince of Walcs had with him Viscount Wolverhampton, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Haversham (Chairman of the Joint Committee which considered the Bill that is now an Act), and Lord Pentland (Secretary for Scotland). Mr. Almeric FitzRoy, happily convalescent from his attack of influenza, was able to be present as Clerk of the Council. The regulations as finally agreed to are accepted with gratitude by pharmaceutical representatives. Many of their suggestions have been accepted, and efficient control of the distribution of the poisons is secured. From the pharmacists' point of view the one element of doubt is the sale of Section 2 poisons in market places on market days. We see nothing in the regulations to prevent licensed vendors taking orders for them in such places; but the poisons may only be sold at the premises specified in the licences, and as, legally, the entry in the poison-book constitutes part of the sale, the purchaser or his agent must be in the premises to sign the book when the sale is concluded. In practice this should give little or no trouble.

# Modern Skin-creams.

# II.-Jelly Type.

THE thickening agents in this class of skin-creams are gelatin, isinglass, quince mucilage, Irish moss, tragacanth, and starch, and in some cases the base is composed of more than one of these substances, such as quince mucilage and tragacanth or starch and quince mucilage. As a rule these skin-creams are quite free from grease, and in use appear to rub into the skin; they are hence real "greaseless" and "disappearing" creams. Gelatin and isinglass were first used many years ago in the form of glycerin jelly, and have enjoyed an enormous popularity, which only waned under the competition of cucumber creams and other forms of non-greasy toilet applications. A variety of this jelly was made with transparent soap, but the frothing which developed when the jelly was rubbed into the skin was not always appreciated. A combination of gelatin and starch is sometimes met with, but is an unnecessary complication of the original formula. A difficulty in preparing glycerin jelly has always been encountered in regard to obtaining a perfectly clear pro-This necessitates filtering the hot mixture through a felt filter bag, which, however, can be obviated by the employment of a brilliant form of gelatin or even gelatin lozenges. Quince seed and Irish moss as mucilaginous agents in skin-creams may be considered together. The seeds of Cydonia vulgaris are much like apple pips, and in the epithelium is a gum-cydonin-which constitutes about 20 per cent. of the weight of the dry seeds. One part of the seeds with 40 parts of water should yield a thick jelly-like mass. Mucilage of quince is official in some Pharmacopæias, the strength varying from 1 in 25 in the Austrian Pharmacopæia to 1 in 100 in the Belgian Pharmacopæia. The strength of 1 in 50 of cold water or rosewater is the one generally preferred. The quince seeds are macerated with the cold water for from half an hour to two hours, and the mucilage is strained off without expression. Decoction of quince is a similar preparation made by boiling for ten minutes. Care should be taken that the quince seeds are clean; they are best rubbed in a cloth to free them from dirt. The brown testa can be removed if preferred by bruising the seeds in a mortar, and then rubbing in a cloth. In this type of skin-cream a preservative is necessary, suitable agents being glycerin. carbolic acid, boric acid, salicylic acid, or sodium benzoate. A pretty opalescent effect is sometimes given to jellies of this class by adding a minute quantity of fluoresceine (uranine). This is best done by using a drop or so of the solution-too much spoils the fluorescence.

In the case of Irish moss (Chondrus crispus) a gelatinous mass is obtained by boiling 1 part of the moss with 30 parts of water for ten minutes. The moss should be maccrated for a quarter of an hour with cold water to wash away dirt, which, if allowed to remain, spoils the appearance of the mucilage. Linseed mucilage, which has been suggested as a gelatinous agent in skin-cream, has disadvantages compared with either quince or Irish moss.

Tragacanth in skin-creams has enjoyed a popularity for many years. This type may be considered to have ovolved from the older bandoline with which straggling hair was kept in place. The use of powdered tragacanth in place of the raw gum has made this class of skin-creams one of the easiest to prepare. Starch when tumefied supplies another suitable jelly-basis for skin-creams. The glycerin of starch of the British Pharmacopæia (starch 1 oz., glycerin  $6\frac{1}{2}$  oz., water  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) is the model for this base. It is not unusual to combine tragacanth with starch in skin-creams. the result being an improvement on plain starch mucilage. There is not a corresponding improvement when quineo mucilage is mixed with starch mucilage.

Various ingredients are added to skin-creams of this type with the object of increasing the efficiency of the preparation. Thus, a little menthol gives a cooling effect, potassium chlorate and ammonium chloride are reputed to whiten the skin, while tincture of calendula and tincture of benzoin have distinct remedial action.

The following are represent	ative formulæ of the variou
skin preparations referred to	above:
Glycerin Jelly.	Cydonian Cream.
"Brilliant" gelatin 1 oz.	Quince seed 3 dr. Glycerin of starch 4 oz.
Triple orange - flower	Boric acid 8 gr. Glycerin 4 oz.
water 24 oz. for twelve hours. Dissolve by	Alcohol 6 oz.
the aid of heat, and add	Carbolio acid 20 min. Eau de Cologne ½ oz.
Glycerin 12 oz. Glycerin of borax 12 oz.	Oil of lavender 40 min. Water to make 32 oz.
and pour into bottles.  Witch-hazel Jelly.	Carrageen Cream.
Gelatin 2 dr.	Mucilage of Irish moss
Glycerin of starch 7 oz.	(thick) 4 oz. Glycerin 2 oz.
Boric acid ½ dr.	Distilled witch-hazel 1 oz.
Distilled witch - hazel	Fou de Cologne 1 oz

... 9 oz. extract Orange-flower water ... 1 oz. Carbolic acid ... 20 min. Oil of neroli ... 20 min. ... 20 min. Soak the gelatin for twelve hours in the orange-flower water, then add the glycerin of starch and borie acid and heat till the gelatin has dissolved; then add the other ingredients.

Quince Cream. ... 1½ dr. ... ½ dr. ... 20 gr. ... 1½ oz. ... 4 oz. ... 4 oz. Quince seeds ... Boric acid ... Salicylic acid ... Glycerin ... Eau de Cologne ... Water Vater ... ... Make a mucilage with the quince seeds before adding the other ingredients.

Coohan's Cooling-cream

000,000	000000		
Quince, seeds			2 oz.
Boric acid			2 gr.
Staroh			2 oz.
Carbolic acid			0 miu.
Glycerin			
Alcohol			4 oz.
Oil of lavender			
Oil of rose			
Essence of whi			
Tincture of ben	zoin	***	1 oz.
Water to make			1 gal.
Make a mu	cilage	wit	h the
quince seeds, di	ssolvi	ոց նւ	st the

quince seeds, dissolving first the boric acid in the water, straining without pressure. Prepare the glycerin of starch after the method given in the Pharmacopeia, and when cold add the earbolic acid and the quince mucilage. Mix the perfumes and tincture of benzoin with the alcohol, add the mixture to the starch and quince mucilage, and strain if required.

Eau de Cologne ... ... 1 oz. Borax ... ... ½ dr. Opal Cream.

Opal Crcam.

Powdered tragacanth ... 2 dr.
Oil of rose-geranium ... 15 min.
Rectified spirit ... ... 2 oz.
Glycerin ... ... ... 3 oz.
Water ... ... 6 oz.
Dissolve the oil of rosegeranium in the spirit and add
to the tragacanth contained in a mortar; mix well, then add, alk
at once, the glycerin and water
previously mixed, and stir until
uniform.

Hazoma Cream.

Powdered traga-		
canth 9		
		oz.
		OZ.
Tincture of benzoin	 1	oz.
Oil of neroli	 30	min.
Oil of bergamot	 80	min.
Oil of geranium	 80	min.
Distilled water	 48	OZ.
Oil of sweet almonds.	 2	oz.

Rub the tragacanth with the alcohol, add the tincture of benzoin, then the glycerin and the oils, and lastly the water.

### Glucerin Creams.

Starch powder		6	dr.
Boric aoid		2	
Carbolic acid			
Glycerin		6	
Distilled water		14	OZ.
Perfume to sui	t.		

Mix the starch powder with loz. of water, add the rest of the water, and bring to the boil. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerin, and add the starch mucilage. Lastly add. perfume.

With reference to the names applied to the creams described in the last article, we may recall the fact that Messrs. Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd. some years ago registered the title "Frozen Foam" as a trade-mark.

# **Commemoration Dinner**

to Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., and Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P., by their confrères in pharmacy on the occasion of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act coming into force.

THE Act came into force on April 1, and the London Chemists' Association, to whom is due the happy inspiration of organising a dinner on that date, succeeded in getting together a representative gathering of retail pharmacists and wholesale druggists to do honour to Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey for the part they took in promoting the passing of this important measure. The King's Hall in the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., where the dinner was held, never looked brighter than it did on the evening of April 1. The floral and other table decorations gave a particularly pleasing effect to the immense hall, and the fact that there were many ladies present lifted the dinner out of the rut in which similar functions are apt to run.

The Chairman was Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (barrister-atlaw and Vice President of the London Chemists' Association). On his right sat Mrs. T. H. W. Idris, Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Mr. R. A. Robinson, L.C.C., Miss M. E. Buchanan (President of the Women Pharmacists' Association), Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Mr. Peter MacEwan (Editor tion), Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Mr. Feter MacEwan (Editor of The Chemist and Druggist), Mr. A. E. Holden (Fairchild Bros. and Foster), Mr. G. Aargaard, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., Mr. Walter H. W. Idris, and Mr. E. K. Bishop (Idris & Co.). On the left of the Chairman were the following: Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., Dr. H. Macnaughton-Jones, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. Richard Bremridge (Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. E. White B.S. Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Dr. T. A. E. White, B.Sc., Mr. W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Dr. T. A. Henry, Mr. E. M. Holmes (Curator of the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society), and Mr. G. W. Watts, L.D.S. The chairmen of the spur-tables were Mr. J. Holding, Mr. G. P. Pond, Mr. W. F. Mawer, Mr. J. C. Pentney, Mr. J. W. Douglas (Hon. Secretary L.C.A.), Mr. F. W. Truman G. W. Dougias (Hon. Secretary L.C.A.), Mr. F. W. Truman (Chairman L.C.A.), and Mr. D. White. Among the 250 guests we noted the following: Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith (Apollinaris Co.), Mr. H. J. Bantick, Mr. Beaton, Mr. Binner, Mr. H. N. Bolton (Bristowe & Co.), Mr. Bowden, Mr. C. Brooks (American Drug-stores), Mr. H. T. Butler (Computed Ltd.), Mr. Compient Mr. Clerk (Parker, Davis, Davis, Ltd.), Mr. Compient Mr. Clerk (Parker, Davis, Davis, Ltd.), Mr. Compient Mr. Clerk (Parker, Davis, Ltd.) Mr. C. Brooks (American Drug-stores), Mr. H. T. Butler (Camwal, Ltd.), Mr. Campion, Mr. Clark (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cornu, Mr. T. Desnos (Denoual & Co.), Mr. R. D. Dixon (Maws), Mr. W. R. Dodd (Allen & Hanburys), Mr. Ford, Mr. Alan Francis (British Drug Houses), Mr. F. W. Gamble, Mr. W. S. Gill (W. J. Bush & Co.), Mr. Goldthorpe, Mr. Hairsine, Mr. F. C. Hanbury (Allen & Hanburys), Mr. F. Harvey (Surbiton), Mr. H. Hickey (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. A Higgs, J.P., Mr. S. Jamieson (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. S. C. Jones, Mr. King (Erasmic Co.), Mr. E. N. Layman (Wright, Layman & Umney), Mr. Luster. Mr. C. W. Martin (Maws), Mr. J. H. Umney), Mr. Luster, Mr. C. W. Martin (Maws), Mr. J. H. Martin (Armour & Co.), Mr. E. J. Millard (Hewlett & Son), Mr. Coutts Michie, Mr. J. Murison, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President of the Thames Valley Chemists Association), Mr. R. S. Page, Mr. Parnacot (Erasmic Co.), Mr. Ralph Perry, Mr. A. J. Phillips, Mr. E. Pickering (Newbery & Sons), Mr. F. G. Pirrie (Camwal, Ltd.), Mr. C. C. Rayest (Exarger), Mr. R. L. Pouter, Mr. Bildout, Mr. C. S. Presant (Sangers), Mr. R. J. Reuter, Mr. Ridout, Mr. J. W. Royle (Ingram and Royle), Mr. Sarson, Mr. Sharland, Mr. C. Shearman, Mr. Shillcock, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. T. Treadaway (Faulding & Co.), Mr. Wendon, Mr. Weston, Mr. H. A. Wiggington, Mr. T. R. Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney), Mr. G. S. V. Wills (Westminster College), Mr. R. Woodgate (W. Edwards & Son, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, and Mr. H. C. Wright (Wright, Layman & Umney). J. W. Royle (Ingram and Royle), Mr. Sarson, Mr. Sharland, Layman & Umney). A feature of the dinner was the number of ladies present, and besides those mentioned above we noticed Mrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mrs. and Miss Bantick, Mrs. and Miss Wellesley Douglas, Miss Adah Falconer, Mrs. Alice Freke, Miss Ethel K. Hughes, Miss Luster, Mrs. Mawer, Mrs. Pentney, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. Sarson, Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Smith (née Lassasie), Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. D. White, and Miss Gertrude H. Wren.

After the dinner the Chairman proposed the toast of

"The King," and, this having been duly honoured, the announcement was made that Lord Weardale, Sir John Batty Tuke, M.P., and Mr. Stephen Collins, M.P., were unable to attend owing to ill-health. Lord Weardale telegraphed, "To my infinite regret I am not well enough to attend"; Sir John wrote, "My throat is so bad 'my doctor'



THE CHAIRMAN (MR. GLYN-JONES). ON HIS RIGHT ARE MRS. IDRIS, MR. WINFREY, MR. ROBINSON, AND MISS BUCHANAN

refuses to allow me to go out"; and Mr. Stephen Collinsregretted that "through ill-health I have to disappoint you." There were a number of congratulatory telegrams, among them one from Mr. G. H. Lodge, on behalf of Rotherham chemists, whose message was "Congratulations from Rotherham to your guests." Mr. R. A. Robinson next proposed the toast of

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and during the course of a long speech reviewed the composition and character of the two Houses. Some people think, he said, that the Upper House safeguards the nation's interest, others that the House of Commons is the way of salvation. The House of Lords he characterised as a dignified assembly meeting in a delightful place where there are no rows and no ladies. (Laughter.) majority of the members of that House cannot help being there, as they inherit a seat. By contrast the House of Commons is only reached after years of struggling, and he had been told by

members that when they get there they find it is a place for very hard work. When the two distinguished members present, Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey—(cheers)—were returned at the last election, chemists throughout the country recognised that at last they had a



MR. R. A. ROBINSON.

•hance of obtaining a true representation of the aspirations of pharmacy in Parliament. Mr. Robinson then referred to the events which led up to the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

In responding to the toast, Mr. R. Winfrey, who was greeted with cheers, said: My first words must indeed be



MR. WINFREY, M.P., PH.C., REPLIES FOR of political fortunes—

words of thanks to you for arranging this dinner in honour of my friend Mr. Idris and myself. We take it as a very great honour indeed that you should have asked Mr. Robinson to toast the Houses of Parliament. Although I am down to respond to another toast I am always ready to respond to the call of duty. I very much regret the absence of Lord Weardale, and Sir John Batty Tuke, who were to have responded, and Mr. Stephen Collins. Lord Weardale, who has been member of both Houses, could have told you that there is a distinction between the two Houses, for he was once a member of the Commons, and is now a member of the Upper House for life, with no need to be afraid of general elections. Those of us who are only members of the House of Commons are subject to the waves and buffeting

(cry of "Croydon!" and we never know what a day or a year may bring forth. The distinction between the two Houses is this: we work harder than the other House, and if we do not do more work, we at any rate take more time. Since I have had the honour of sitting in Parliament I have had great pleasure in offering my services, such as they are, to the pharmaceutical profession. I was an active member of that profession about twenty-five years ago. When Mr. Idris and I were elected to the House of Commons Mr. Robinson found us out and enlisted our sympathies. It cannot be said that pharmacists have bothered Parliament unduly, as it is forty years since any legislation has been passed in their favour, and certainly legislation was much overdue. After all, pharmacists will do better to trust to their commonsense and business ability rather than to Acts of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The Act of 1868 proved a disappointment in several ways, and in consequence the Pharmaceutical Society promoted various Bills. The opportunity, however, which private members have of promoting legislation in the House of Commons has become more and more difficult as time goes on. It is now almost hopeless to promote a private member's Bill in the House of Commons, and therefore when the Government Poisons Bill came forward it was deemed wise tactics to take advantage of it and to graft on to that Bill as much as possible of the aims and objects of the Society's Bill. Though the Act of Parliament which comes into force to-day is not perfect-in fact, none of them are-it marks a considerable advance in safeguarding the pharmaceutical In future certain titles are absolutely prohibited from being used by companies—those of pharmaceutical chemist and pharmacist may only be used by qualified persons. I think that is a step in the right direction. No title of chemist may in the future, or indeed in the present, be used by a company unless that company has in the first instance a qualified man acting as superintendent and also a qualified chemist as a member of the board. That will strengthen and improve the status of the qualified man. (Mr. G. P. Pond: "Nonsense!") With respect to agricultural poisons the Act does not affect chemists

in London, but it does affect your brother pharmacists in country districts. We know that the law with respect to poisons has been systematically broken in a wholesale way, though the Pharmaceutical Society have not thought it possible to take up prosecutions throughout the length and breadth of the land. Matters are placed now on a firmer basis. No unqualified person may sell poisons unless he is licensed to do so by the public authorities, and the licensing authorities must consider whether reasonable facilities already exist for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons. To illustrate the trend of events, I may mention that the Peterborough Town Council, of which I have the honour to be a member, has had before it a requisition from the local Chemists' Association asking it, before granting any poison-licences, to receive a deputation in respect to the matter. My colleagues consider there is no need at all to license anyone, as sufficient facilities for obtaining these poisons exist at the present time. (Hear, hear.) This is a foreshadowing of what will take place throughout the country, and I strongly urge that your local branches should see to it that they at once put themselves into communication with their local authorities and see that no march isstolen upon them. The work Mr. Idris and myself have undertaken has been a labour of love, and I still retain a warm place in my heart for the chemist's profession. Although I cannot say I regret leaving it—(laughter)—still I have a very pleasant recollection of the years I spent in the pharmaceutical profession. I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that I can say very warmly that I trust this Act of Parliament will be of immense service to the pharmacists of this country. (Cheers.)

# "Pharmacists in Parliament."

This toast was entrusted to Mr. Pentney, who assured the audience that he would much rather have had this toast in more able hands. He then quoted the words used by Mr. Douglas on the circular organising the dinner:

This is a fitting opportunity of giving our President, Mr. Idris, a great welcome home on his return from South-America, and an ovation to him and Mr. R. Winfrey for their strenuous and whole-hearted work on our behalf in tho-House of Commons.

That, continued Mr. Pentney, well expresses the purpose of this dinner, and as to the compliments—well, Mr. Robinson has said all the clever things about the Houses of Parliament which he (the speaker) had meant to say. (Laughter.) Mr. Winfrey has left the thorny paths of pharmacy for tho profitable fields of journalism, but, as they all know, he is ever most ready to use his influence in Parliament on behalf of chemists The London Chemists' Association and all chemists are indebted to him for the diligence with which he watched their interests during the progress of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill through Parliament. (Cheers.) The Act is not all we should have liked, but then there was no choice in the matter: "We had to have the Poisons and Pharmacy Act whether we wanted it or not." Chemists are indebted to Mr. Idris also. (Cheers.) Mr. Idris is a man who does kindnesses because he cannot help it. It is born in him—he is built that way. (Cheers.) His first thought has always been for pharmacy. The first step in the has always been for pharmacy. The first step in the progress which led to the passing of the Act was due to Mr. Idris—he suggested the appointment of Mr. Glyn-Jones as Parliamentary agent (Hear, hear.) Mr. Pentney also referred, in terms of high appreciation, to the work done by Mr. Chater, and to the retirement from Parliament of Mr. Idris, and hoped that the craft would find another chemist to represent them. The last part of the speech was devoted to the relation between prescribing and dispensing. In his (the speaker's) opinion doctor's prescriptions should only be dispensed by qualified men. He had no doubt that a Bill on these lines would find a ready response in Parliament. Building on this foundation the future would be brighter and better for those young chemists who follow. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Idris, who was received with prolonged cheering, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the honour you have done me in inviting me here and in expressing your good opinion of the efforts that I have made to obtain some measure of justice for the chemists of this country. I agree with Mr. Pentney in most that he has said, but in the promotion of legislation and in the

administration of justice I believe we generally try to do our duty without regard to other people's opinions. It is, however, a natural and pardonable pleasure for every man to know that the public approves of his action. I wish I felt to-night more capable of expressing my full appreciation



MR. IDRIS, M.P., IN HAPPY VEIN.

of your kindness, but I am not at all well, and must therefore ask your indulgence in expressing myself. I fear that I may obtain more credit than I deserve in this matter-(no, no)-as, although I had fairly hard work in connection with it, no one person, or any two or three persons, nor any body of persons, can claim the credit of getting this Act through. Hard and valuable work was done by my colleague Mr. Winfrey, and we obtained very considerable assistance from Sir John Batty Tuke and especially from Mr. Samuel. To Mr. Samuel we cannot be too grateful. Many other members of the House assisted us, and it would be very difficult to com-

pile a list of those who did so without leaving names out that ought to be in. Mr. Idris here recalled that Mr. Winfrey early in his career was an assistant in the business of John Bell & Co., where he was inspired with high ideals. He then proceeded to give credit to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, to its President, to its past President (Mr. Robinson), to its Secretaries (Mr. Bremridge and Mr. Chater), and especially to its Parliamentary agent, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the Chairman of the dinner. I think it may be confidently stated. continued Mr. Idris, that this Act could not have been obtained if the Society had not appointed Mr. Glyn-Jones as Parliamentary agent, and if Mr. Glyn-Jones, with his personal knowledge of the ramifications of the Pharmacy Acts, had not worked with exceptional and untiring energy to promote the result. I trust that we shall see him in Parliament to promote the work for which he is so eminently fitted. (Hear, hear.) In addition, we had the support of chemists from all parts of the country who did what was necessary in the Lobbies in informing and persuading members as to the justice of the claims of chemists.  $\tilde{\Lambda}$ number of these gentlemen ought to be mentioned-more than I have time to mention—but Mr. Pentney was notably at the head of them. He appeared to be never fired of coming down to the House, staying until midnight and interviewing every member whom he could influence. In connection with the title pharmacist I think our thanks cannot be too highly expressed to the pharmaceutical chemists, who, having obtained a hard-earned title, did not in the slightest degree object to endow their confrères with a title which certainly might be confused with their own. Mr. Idris then referred to the Pharmacentical Society's Bill, and how Mr. Winfrey and he worked heartily together in trying to promote its progress in Parliament. He rapidly eletched the prominent incidents in the Joint Committee and the Houses, adding: The name 'pharmacist' is a distinctive, personal, and professional title which I feel sure the public will soon appreciate. What we may, and I hope will, look forward to is that no one but pharmacists will be able to dispense medical prescriptions Dispensing by doctors is a thing of the past on the Continent and in South America. and is legally prohibited for the protection of the public. In North America, although not legally prohibited, the practice does not generally obtain. Most of us in this room have had experience of how dispensing in doctors' surgeries is done. Every chemist and every practitioner knows how much more carefully the prescriber does his work when he knows that a qualified pharmacist will dispense

the prescription and check the prescriber, and how much more carefully the dispenser does his work when he knows that the prescriber acts as a check on his This check on each other acts for the public safety, and it is required, especially now that medical knowledge covers such a vast area that it is quite impossible for a medical man to do justice to anything more than a part of it. I hope to see the time when laws for the public safety will provide the complete separation of prescribing and dis-pensing, and when pharmacists will become a recognised grade of the medical profession. (Applause.)

Mr. Winfrey also replied, using the apt simile of a team of horses regarding the work of Mr. Idris and himself. "One of the horses of the team," he said, "always requires a little urging forward, and I am afraid when the whip wanted applying I was always the one that required it, and not Mr. Idris." (Applause.)

### PHARMACY.

Dr. H. Macnaughton-Jones, in proposing the toast of "Pharmacy," began by addressing the assembly as "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Brother Pharmacists," and proceeded to make a long speech of historical



DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES DREAMS OF YEARS AGO, AND OUR ARTIST DEPICTS THE EARLIEST PHARMACIST.

interest. Addressing himself to the present, he said: Are you going to be satisfied with Acts of Parliament, because, if so, Acts of Parliament will no more make a man a pharmacist than make a man sober. (Applause.) And, I tell you, were I young again, and I could infuse the spirit I should like, I would say, Do not be satisfied with Acts of Parliament; I should say, Aim higher. In the name of Providence, why should a man be entitled to be, say, a doctor of music and you not a doctor of pharmacy? I go further. What are the arts you are supposed to know? Where is chemistry to-day? It is a totally different science from what it was: the theories of to-day are gone in a few years, and it is part of your business, as educated pharmacists, to understand and to learn the science of chemistry. Further, you should know about electro-therapeutics, dynamics, natural philosophy, and hydrostatics, and I ask you if you should not be entitled to go on advancing in your calling and aim at a University degree? (Cheers.) Another change has come over the spirit of the dream of modern times. A new element has entered into pharmacy and medicine-an element that is making for progress, and that will surely make you young men pharmacists, and old men too, look to your laurels—i.e., the entry of women into pharmacy; and here I mention Miss Gertrude Holland Wren, who has captured the Blue Ribbon of the Pharmaceutical Society, and one can congratulate her upon such an achievement.

(Cheers.)
Mr. C. B. Allen, in responding, as one of the senior agreed with all that had been said in praise of Mr. Idris

and Mr. Winfrey and all that they had done for the craft. He had been engaged in pharmacy upwards of forty-three years, and during the whole of that time, taking a comprehensive view, he had witnessed what might be called the decadence of pharmacy. Indeed, pharmacy had been going gradually from bad to worse. He would say the young trained pharmacists of the present day were men extremely well trained who knew their business thoroughly. But fifty years ago there were few young men employed as assistants in the shops of those days, but he was perfectly certain that the men of that period would not exercise the same amount of practical experience as is exercised in pharmacy of the present day. The Pharmaceutical Society had been doing the best they could for pharmaceutical education in this country, but they had no power up to yesterday (March 31) to make any great change. Now that they were able to impose a curriculum that power would be exercised in a quiet way, and not too readily to begin with. Undoubtedly under the advantages of proper training the practical side of pharmacy would improve as the result of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. (Applause.)

Mr. Peter MaeEwan, in giving the toast of

### THE LADY PHARMACISTS,

alluded to the fact that this was the first occasion on which such a toast had been proposed at a public dinner in that Hall. There are present, he said, ladies who have distinguished themselves far beyond what any man has done in pharmacy during the past year. He referred especially to Miss Gertrude Wren. Among the lady pharmacists present were Miss Adah Falconer, Mrs. Alice Freke, Miss Ethel K. Hughes, Mrs. Smith (née Lassasie), and Miss Margaret E. Buchanan, all of whom had attended to join in the hearty thanks to Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey for what they have done for pharmacists of all grades in this country.



MISS BUCHANAN MAKES HER DEBUT AS AN AFTER-DINNER SPEAKER.

Miss M. E. Buchanan replied on behalf of women pharmacists, and especially the Women Pharmacists' Association. It is, she said, extremely gratifying to be identified with the expressions of thanks to Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris, who had done so much for them. (Loud eheers.)

# THE CHAIRMAN.

The hour was getting late and it had been found necessary to curtail the toast-list, but Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock briefly proposed the toast of "The Chairman."

Mr. Glyn-Jones briefly replied, and the proceedings terminated by the singing of "Old Lang Syne."

The entertainment part of the proceedings had to be much eurtailed, but time was found for songs by Miss Rasey. a violin solo by Mr. Althaus, a recitation by Mr. Frederick James, and a musical sketch by Mr. Trevor Rollyatt, all of which were much appreciated.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

# COUNCIL-MEETING.

THERE were only sixteen councillors present at Wednesday's meeting, an unusually small number, for which illness is mostly responsible. The death of Mr. Chas. Bradley (Reading) and Mr. James Buchanan (Edinburgh) was alluded to by the President. The number of members elected (276) was believed to constitute a record. The restorations to the register (sixty-seven) were also abnormal. The Benevolent Fund Committee voted 1671. in casual grants, and among the donations to the Fund were-251. from the Bayer Co., ten guineas from the Pharmaey Club, and 111. 1s. 4d. from the local committee of the Aberdeen Conference. The Minor laboratory is to be reconstructed at a cost of 770l. Dr. Symes suggested that this might be delayed until after the regulations for dividing the Minor have been issued, but the President pointed out that the division of the Minor is bound up with the curriculum question, and it will take two years to agree on the new regulations. Mr. Hobbs brought up the questionof providing a room at Bloomsbury Square for the use of members. The Library Committee are to consider the matter, and report to the Council. Mr. Wootton obtained a definite pronouncement from the President regarding certificates of qualification. The exhibition of the Minor and Major certificates will be regarded as sufficiently complying with the requirements of Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmaey Act. The auditors' report was presented, and is summarised at the end of this report. In the schoolprize examinations Mr. Sydney Smith has obtained three of the four silver medals, and the other has been won by Miss Neve. The alterations in the Minor syllabus in regard to substituting the new Poisons Schedule for that of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, were sanctioned, and are to eome inforce for the July examination. Mr. Wootton is not standing as a candidate at the next Council-meeting. There are two new eandidates-Mr. F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton) and Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Weybridge). Mr. Stampwas appointed an additional temporary examiner. The Junior School examination of the London University was added to the list of those that can be accepted by the Registrar for the Preliminary examination.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on April 7. There were present the President (Mr. J. R. Young), Vice-President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, P. F. Rowsell, C. Symes, E. White, and A. C. Wootton.

The President Said that he had received letters of

The President said that he had received letters of apology for absence from Mr. Hagon, who is ill; Mr. Hills, who is recuperating at Sidmouth; and Mr. Parke and Mr. Newsholmc.

# DEATHS.

Reference was then made to the death of Mr. Chas. Bradley, Divisional Secretary for Reading, who died on March 19, and Mr. James Buchanan, of Edinburgh, who died on March 20. The President added that he made the acquaintance of Mr. Buchanan many years ago at the opening of the new Examination Hall in Edinburgh.

Mr. GILMOUR said those who first made the acquaintance of Mr. Buchanan regarded him with a certain amount of awe, but if the subject of conversation was flowers and botany a surprising softening took place in his nature. It was a treat to have walks and talks with Mr. Buchanan.

# ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

The number of persons elected members of the Society was 276, which caused the President to remark that it was a magnificent list, almost without parallel. Some 133 persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and thirty-one student-associates were elected. Sixty-seven chemists had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

The President, referring to the last item, said it was an enormous list, and involved a serious amount of labour. He trusted that a better system would soon be devised.

### FINANCE.

The Vice-President presented the report of the Finance Committee as follows:

		Receipts	S.				
Penalties and cos	ts				£53	7	4
Subscriptions		***			2,128	7	0
" Pharmaceutical	Jo	urnal ''	and	pub-			
lications	• • •				617	18	1
Restoration-fees					19	19	0
Registration-fees		- * *			126	0	0
Examination-fees					1,834	13	0
				-			

£4,780 4 5 Part of this was utilised in paying the amounts authorised by the Council in March, leaving a balance of 3,929l. 13s. 2d. available, from which the following payments were recommended to be made:

On behalf	of the	· " Jo	urnal'	and	pub-			
lications					` £.	1,199	1	10
Stationer	y, etc.					410		7
Current e						400	0	0
Salaries,	etc.					271	13	4
School an	d exar	ninati	ions			93	9	4
Law char	ges					37		6
House						295	8	3
Library						2	14	8
					-			
					£2	2.710	5	6

On the Benevolent Fund the following balances were shown:

Current account	 	 £435	3	4	
Donation account	 	 74	11	10	
Orphan Fund	 	 12	7	4	

The report also stated that the accountant had reported on the Society's books of account for the quarter ending December. The committee recommended the Council to sanction the alterations to the Minor laboratory at an expense of 770. The committee also considered the recommendation from the sub-committee appointed to consider changes in administration rendered necessary by the new Act for an increase in and a rearrangement of the Secretary's staff, involving expenditure of about 1807. a year, and recommends the Council to adopt the suggestions.

The Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that among the subscriptions and donations to the Benevolent Fund were the following:

 Pharmacy Club
 ...
 ...
 £10
 10
 0

 West Ham Association
 ...
 4
 6
 0

 North Staffs Association
 ...
 1
 4
 0

 Bayer Co.
 ...
 25
 0
 0

 Aberdeen Conference Committee
 ...
 11
 1
 4

Dr. SYMES asked whether the amount for the laboratory had not been increased from 500l. to 770l. Has it been decided to spend the money? he asked, because it seemed to him better to let the matter stand over for another year.

The Vice-President said the matter would come up at a later stage of the proceedings.

The report was then adopted.

# BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered in committee, after which the adoption was moved by

Mr. Cross, who mentioned that two annuitants have alied since the last meeting of Council. The committee recommended grants amounting to 167l., the list of applicants being unusually long.

The report was adopted.

The Treasurer was authorised to pay from the Orphan Fund the sum of 30l. for the maintenance of Jeffrey Blunt, on orphan, who has just been admitted to the London Orphan Asylum.

# L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The Vice-President moved the adoption of the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee.

The report dealt with the attendance at the Society's libraries and museums, and recommended the adoption of certain dates for the Easter holidays. Alterations were reported in the laboratory staff. In reference to the inquiry from the Council as to whether the chemistry benches in the new laboratory could be so constructed as to be equally useful for teaching pharmacy, the professors reported that this could be done at very little extra expense. The committee decided not to have teak doors between the two chemical laboratories, thus saving 30% on the estimates. Messrs. Parkinson's estimate of 770% for the alterations in the Minor laboratory was approved, subject to the consent of the Finance Committee.

The Vice-President said he regarded the expenditure on the new laboratory as very necessary. The students are at

present very dissatisfied at the state of affairs.

Dr. Syms thought the alterations could very well stand over for a year. The argument that was used when it was proposed to refit the Major laboratory was that it was used for conducting the examinations, and it was bad to ask students to work in a laboratory much inferior to what they had been accustomed. The Council is face to face with the alterations in the examination-regulations necessary under the powers conferred for dividing the Minor, and it would therefore be much better to wait until the conditions were drafted. He had never met anyone who disagreed with him on the necessity for dividing the Minor. When he had raised the question the only doubt had been as to the powers possessed by the Society. Now that this is no longer a matter of doubt, there is no reason why the question should not be settled at an early date.

The President said the Council had already come to a decision regarding the Minor laboratory, and could hardly at this stage reverse its finding. To show the necessity for the alterations, he mentioned that applications are being received from students for admission to the laboratory which are conditional on new benches being allotted them. In regard to the division of the Minor, Dr. Symes must be aware that the question is bound up with that of a compulsory curriculum. No time would be lost in putting the powers of the Society in force, but the process is necessarily slow. The Boards of Examiners have been asked to collect evidence of the scientific and chemical teaching obtainable throughout the kingdom, and when this has been obtained, will make suggestions to the Council as to the form of the curriculum. These would form the nucleus of the regulations. Having regard to the technicalities and difficulties involved in preparing the new syllabus, it is obvious that the matter will involve considerable time.

Mr. Allen said that the alterations on the Minor laboratory were more extensive than those involved in the Major laboratory, so that the contract is decidedly more advantageous. There is no reason why the laboratories should not be thoroughly equipped and made modern. Of the necessity there could be no doubt, even the Government visitor had expressed an opinion to that effect.

Mr. White said it would take at least two years before the regulations and syllabus of the new examinations could be issued.

The report was then adopted.

# BLOOMSBURY CLUB.

Mr. Hobbs, in accordance with suggestions that had been made to him by members, raised the question of providing at Bloomsbury Square two rooms for the use of members. The kind of thing he had in view was provision of rooms where members could neet friends and see periodicals. The only question was as to the allocation of the rooms. There were two alternatives—the inner library and, what he considered the better suggestion, the chemical museum on the ground floor. He asked that the matter be referred to the House Committee for consideration and report.

The President said he had been approached on the subject, but had not previously heard of the suggestion to use the chemical museum. He took a sympathetic view of the question, and hoped the committee would be able to make satisfactory arrangements.

Mr. WOOTTON, who stated that he frequently had occasion to use the library, suggested that the inner library would be the most useful for the purpose.

Mr. Cross said the prevision of some accommodation for

the members would be very popular.

Mr. Allen said that years ago, when the premises were rearranged by the new buildings, the inner room referred to—the old Council-chamber—was allecated for the members' use. It was, in fact, called the members' room.

### Organising Work.

The Secretary then read a report on certain organising work which had been undertaken on the suggestion of Mr. Norwood, of Wath-on-Dearne. Mr. Chater visited Doncaster, and at a meeting of chemists explained the new Act and answered questions. As a result of this meeting a local chemists' association was formed at Doncaster. A resolution was passed at the meeting expressing appreciation of the services of the Council on the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and the hope that the Act would be effectually enforced.

The report also noted that Mr. Chater attended the first meeting of the Rotherham Chemists' Association, and his services were much appreciated. It was suggested that the Council should organise a district meeting in Sheffield in

the autumn.

# CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.

Mr. Wootton brought forward the matter of what are certificates of qualification. He asked the President whether the exhibition by a registered man of his Major or Minor certificate would be considered a satisfactory compliance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmaey Act.

The President, from a typewritten paper, read the

following:

There appears to be some uncertainty among pharmacists as to the attitude of the Society towards those who exhibit Minor certificates in the pharmacies they conduct. I cannot make it too plain that there is no intention on the part of the Council to harass those persons or to compel them to acquire at a given fee other certificates. A person whose name appears on the register, and who conspicuously exhibits his Major or Minor certificate in the premises he manages, will be regarded by our officers as sufficiently complying with the conditions prescribed by Section 3 of the Act of 1908. I ought perhaps to have made this statement when the question of certificates was before the Council last month, but I must confess that I had not foreseen that uncertainty or uneasiness might arise upon the point.

Mr. CURRIE said he had suggested at the previous meeting that the Minor certificate was a certificate of qualification, but it was distinctly stated that it was not. He had then stated that in his opinion if the Society attempted to make capital out of this, and were to prosecute a person who exhibited a Minor certificate, the case would go against the

The PRESIDENT: I am still of opinion that the Minor certificate is not a certificate of qualification. It is only a certificate that the person holding it is entitled to be registered

Dr. Symes: All that is necessary seems to be to show that the person exhibiting the certificate is registered. It would be sufficient to buy a register and put that up in the shop.

Mr. GILMOUR thanked the President for his important statement.

Mr. GIFFORD said that the Council had an opportunity of putting the whole matter of titles on a rational footing and had missed it, for which he was very sorry.

The President: I am convinced that we have neverthe-

less taken the right course.

At this stage the Secretary presented the auditors' report on the accounts of the Seciety for 1908. This, with a comparison of the figures for 1907, is given in abstract on p. 572.

# GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The Secretary read part of the report of this committee. It dealt with the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the alterations in the practice of the Society rendered necessary by the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. It was recommended that the Registrar should have power to ascertain from time to time whether the Act is being complied with, and that an increase in the staff was necessary. The Board of Examiners were also asked

to ascertain what facilities exist for obtaining instruction in chemistry and science throughout the country, and report to the committee, together with any recommendations they suggested. A member of the Society whese qualification to hold a position as public analyst had been objected to by the Local Government Board asked the assistance of the Society in the matter. It was recommended that the Council should communicate with the Local Government Board on the matter. A requisition from members who wished to hold a meeting on the Society's premises on Whit-Monday was recommended not to be acceded to, because the premises are closed on that day for the Whitsun holidays.

# SCHOOL PRIZE EXAMINATION.

The Dean reported on the prize examinations, and recommended that the following awards be made:

Practical Chemistry.—Silver medal, Sydney Smith; certificate of honour, Grace Mary Neve.

Chemistry and Physics.—Silver medal, Sydney Smith; certificates of honour, Grace Mary Neve and William Arthur Williams.

Botany.—Silver medal, Grace Mary Neve; certificates of honour, Sydney Smith and Ada Moss Hill.

Materia Medica.—Silver medal, Sydney Smith; certificates

of honour, Graee Mary Neve and Ada Moss Hill.

### Examination Syllabus.

Another part of the report of the General Purposes Committee recommended certain alterations in the syllabus of the Minor examination. The effect of the alterations is that the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act and the references to that Schedule will be made in places where: the Schedule of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, is mentioned. The alterations are to come into force at the July examination.

The President said at the April examinations, which were then being held, some of the candidates were prepared

to answer questions on the new Schedule.

Mr. Hobbs asked how it was proposed to let the candidates know about the alteration. Would it be possible to give the candidates a special notice when they entered for the examination?

The Prespent: It will be advertised in our "Journal." The Secretary: We shall at once alter the regulations so that all the copies of the syllabus that are sent out will contain the new references. Most of the candidates for the examinations do not give notice of their intention to be present till within three days of the time for closing the lists.

Dr. SYMES said it was quite possible that there might be candidates who would not know of the altered conditions.

The PRESDENT said such a candidate would not be dis-

eounted in the eyes of the examiners.

Mr. Allen said that the examiners would exercise some commonsense, just as the Council has to, in the administration of the Act. The examiners are so much more intellectual than the members of the Council—(Cries of "Oh! Oh!" and laughter)—that he was sure they would exercise a wise discretion.

### COUNCIL ELECTION.

The Secretary reported that he had received fifteennominations for the Council election to be held in May. Of these, eight have expressed their willingness to stand if elected, the names being:

D. Gilmour. W. Hills. E. T. Neathereoat. C. Symes. C. B. Allen. A. S. Campkin. W. G. Cross. F. J. Gibson.

The names of those who have not expressed their willingness to stand are A. Higgs (Kingston-on-Thames), Harry Kemp (Manchester), J. Laurie (Blackpool), W. Mather (Godalming), F. R. Sergeant (Nottingham), W. J. U. Woolcock (Barnes), and A. C. Wootton.

The President: I much regret to hear that last name.

(Hear, hear.)

Five nominations were received for the position of auditors, the names being the present holders of the positions—I. Bourdas, G. B. Francis, F. J. Hanbury, C. Hodg-kinson, and F. H. Lescher.

## TEMPORARY EXAMINER.

The President then moved that Mr. F. U. Stamp be appointed a temporary assistant examiner. He explained that Mr. Farr is still too ill to carry out his duties, and that Mr. Peek, who has been officiating, has had the misfortune to lose his father by death, and will not be able, because of the funeral, to attend on the last day of the examinations (April 8). In these circumstances the appointment of Mr. Stamp was necessary.

The Council approved of the appointment.

# CERTIFICATE IN PRELIMINARY KNOWLEDGE.

The President reported that the Junior School examination of the London University is now established. The syllabus of the examination has been brought to the notice of the Boards of Examiners, and they have approved of the standard of the examination. It is therefore proposed to add the certificate of having passed the examination to the list of approved certificates of preliminary knowledge. Mr. White said the examination corresponds with the

Cambridge Junior examination.

The Council approved of the suggestion.

# NEW Examination-certificates.

The President said that it is proposed to abandon the present system of signing examination-certificates. In future only the President of the examinations will sign the certificate; it is not proposed to give the names of the examiners. The attention of the Boards of Examiners has been called to this proposal, and the Boards have expressed their approval of the alteration.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

The REGISTRAR reported that he had accepted the certificates of sixty-seven apprentices or students for registration.

The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association forwarded suggestions for amending the draft regulations under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmaey Act.

The Burnley Chemists' Association thanked the Council and officers for their efforts in respect of the Poisons and

Pharmacy Act.

The North-East Lancashire Association sent a resolution emphasising the necessity for sufficiently protecting the title of "Pharmacist." Recent law-proceedings, remarked the President, show that the Council is taking action in the matter.

This concluded the public business.

# General Fund Account.

Expenditure (two years com	pared).	
, ,	1907.	1908.
	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.
To Advertisements	0 0 0	15 18 0
Annuities	400 0 0	
Carriage of Pooks and Parcels	10 7 10	8 0 7
Certificates of Death	25 13 0	22 17 5
Examinations: Minor and Major:-	20 10 0	55 21 0
Fees to Examiners and Travelling Exper	1505	
	1.049 15 11	1,033 0 1
Scotland	393 14 0	351 8 0
Refreshments-England and Wales	47 2 8	56 2 4
Scotland	41 18 8	36 6 11
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing,	41 10 0	00 0 11
and sundry charges—England and Wales	057 7 7	006 5 6
	257 3 7	286 5 6
Scotland	133 15 3	87 17 9
[Totals £1,923 10s. 1d. £1,89	51 0s. 7d.]	
Gas, Electric Light, Water, Coal, Cleaning,		
Materials, etc	337 15 6	344 3 0
House Servants-Wages	264 13 0	283 9 6
"Pharmaceutical Journal": Balance of Account		
Account	1,561 16 11	1,932 12 8
Taw Costs	314 7 8	318 11 6
Taw Costs	300 0 0	300 0 0
Purchaso and Binding of Books, etc		
Books, etc	103 17 10	77 19 10
[Totals £403 17s, 10d, £377	19s. 10d.)	
Bluseum:		
Curator	400 0 0	400 0 0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Ex.		100 0 0
penses for Bottles, etc	115 14 6	112 8 10
[Totals £515 14s. 6d. £512	8s. 10// 7	110 0 10
North British Branch:	0 100.	
Assistant-Secretary and Clerks-Salary	453 13 4	461 17 0
Taxes and Insurance	68 2 3	69 17 2
Members of Executive—Travelling Ex-	00 2 0	05 11 2
penses, etc	57 14 8	57 15 4
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service,	07 14 0	07 10 4
and Miccollangous Expanses	293 7 7	374 11 4
and Miscellaneous Expenses [Totals £872 17s. 10d. £964		074 11 4
Evoning and other Meetings	68 13 5	58 9 2
Postago: Conorel	106 16 0	
G Innune 12	186 16 9	261 0 5
Evening and other Meetings  Postago:—General  "Journal"  [Totals £1,022 19s. 1d. £1,10	836 2 4	841 3 4
Register Polynos of Assessed	06 16 0	01 1 0
Register—Balance of Account Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	25 16 8	21 1 7
Promism on Leasthall Bull and The St.	1.014 0 11	1.026 7 9
Premium on Leasehold Redemption Policies	128 2 <b>6</b>	128 2 6

•						
ĺ		190	7.	1	908	
	Repairs and Alterations 512 Electric Service and Fittings 18 Salaries - Secretary and Registrar 600	15 8 0	. d. 10 6 0	£ 222	s. 17 4 0	
	Clerks 1,148 10s. 1,148  [Totals £1,748 10s. £1,771 10s School of Pharmacy and Research Laboratory:—	•]				
	Stipends of Professors and Share of Fees 1,447 Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and	17	6	1,072	5	a
	Demonstrators, and Wages of Porters 598 Alteration and Fitting-up Laboratory 0	11		665 896		6
	Apparatus, Chemicals, Specimens for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals, Certi-					
	ficates, Printing and Posting Prospectuses, and Alterations 532  [Totals £2,578 15s. £3,195 16s.	5 3d.	8	561	19	9
Ì	Stationery, Printing, and Office Expenses 268 Calendar: Balance of Account 148	- 5	2	287 137	12	6 7
	Sundries 14	0		7		10
ŀ	Medals-Conneil and Herbarium Prizes 4	15 19			12 16	10
ļ	Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees 441 Refreshments for Council 44	6 12		429 38	5 14	1.6
	Local Organisation and Parliamentary Ex-   penses: Meetings, etc			293 20	2	4
	Bankers' Interest 13	6	10	0	0	0
	Balance added to Accumulated Funds 1,230	5 14		15,769	2	5
ŀ	£16,031	19	11			
I	RECEIPTS (two years compared	).				
	By Examination Fees:— Minor (1,152 in 1907, 999 in 1908) 6,649 Major (74 in 1907, 46 in 1908) 203			5,695 127	2	0
	Students (263 in 1907, 406 in 1908) 594			852 30	12 9	0 2
	Fees for Restoration to Register 27 Fee for Registration as Chemist and Druggist	12	0	0	0	•
	Interest on Investments:— Ground Rents 147		0	147	13	0
	Net Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square 184 [Totals £331 19s. £331 19s.]			184	6	0
I	School Fees 1,059 Subscriptions:—		0	1,339	8	0
	Members (6,043 in '07, 6,070 in '08) 6,345 Student Associates (453 in '07,474 in '08) 230	9	- 6	6,373 248	17	0
	Life Subscriptions	0 [.s7	0	220	10	0
	British Pharmaceutical Codex— Balance of Account 346 Balance deducted from Accumulated	12	5	379	16	1
	Balance deducted from Accumulated Funds 0	0	0	169	19	4
I	£16,031	19	11	£15,769	2	5

THE 1908 BALANCE-SHEET OF THE GENERAL FUND

shows that the assets of the Society, consisting of ground-rents, freehold house and building in Edinburgh, and lease-hold premises in London, amount to 35,727l. 15s. 8d.; sundry debtors, 3,225*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*.; and eash in hand on December 31, 1.526*l*. 0*s*. 1*d*.; total, 40,479*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. The liabilities are sundry ereditors, 1,336*l*. 19*s*. 3*d*.; examination-fees in advance, 1,499*l*. 10*s*.; school-fees in advance, 955*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; accumulated funds, 36,187*l*. 13*s*. 2*d*.

# THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

During 1908 the receipts amounted to 3,1351. 4s. 7d., made up of subscriptions, 1,5281. 9s. 3d.; ground-rents, 1,3201. 2s.; dividends, 1311. 4s. 6d., and rent of "The Elms," Strawberry Hill, 1231. 10s. The expenditure, amounting to 3,4261. 3s. 5d., included 1,8621. 10s. for amounties; grants, 1,3001. 10s.; interest on loans, 1821. 3s. 4d.; stationery, printing, and postage, 581.; law and surveyor's charges, 231. 0s. 1d. The balance of expenditure over income was thus 2901. 18s. 10d. The investments of the fund are valued at 43,4751. 16s. 3d.

The orphan fund had a revenue of 1161. 15s. 10d., and spent 501. Reports of the scholarship and Waterall Legacy accounts

The orphan fund had a revenue of 1101, 108, 1042, and speak 301. Reports of the scholarship and Waterall Legacy accounts are also given. The following auditors testify to the correctness of the reports: Messrs. I. Bourdas, Geo. Bult Francis, Frederick J. Hanbury, Charles Hodgkinson, and F. Harwood

DISTINGUISHING THE SEXES.—Mr. G. A. Batty, chemist and druggist, Croydon, in replying to Lady Helmsley's statement that "dummies" placed in the mouths of infants result in boys taking later to eigarettes, states that "As a purveyor of the article in question to the infant public I think a large percentage of infants turn out to be girls. The habit mentioned may be useful in the near future to distinguish the sexes when arrayed in motor and aero clothes, as no doubt the male will have the odious eigarette in mouth, and the lady male will have the odious eigarette in mouth, and the lady a mouthful of pins.

# Winter Session.

# Association Presidents.

New stars are not uncommon in the pharmaceutical firmament, but those that rise from metropolitan or provincial obscurity to national gleaming



MR. F. C. NEATHERCOAT.

are uncommon. Among these ranks the President of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Mr. Ernest T. Neathercoat, Ph.C., who is a candidate for the vacancy on the Pharmaceutical Conneil created by the regrettable retirement of Mr. A. C. Wootten. Mr. Neathercoat is still on the brighter side of thirty. He was educated at the Soham Grammar School, and was apprenticed to Mr. W Lincolne there. After his apprenticeship he studied at the chool of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, where he distinguished himself in all subjects by taking ecrtificates and medals, then passed the Minor examination

in the school, passed the Major in 1902. In the same year he bought a business in Wcybridge, which is in the Thames Valley district, and in developing it he has shown pharmaceutical skill and knowledge far beyond what his Major diploma testifies, for he is alive to modern methods of getting and testifies, for he is alive to modern methods of getting and improving business. The proof of this is writ large not only in his pharmacy, but in his communications to several associations connected with pharmacy. Mr. Neathercoat has been a member of the Thames Valley Association since he went to Weybridge, and the active part he has taken in it merits his election to the presidency. He is a gifted public speaker, and has shown in several local and other trade organisations ability as an administrator. His colleagues in the Thames Valley are responsible for his nomination to the Pharmaceutical Council, and he has accepted nomination as one willing to learn and to help his contribute in pharmacy to better things to learn and to help his confreres in pharmacy to better things—if possible. Although a Square man he stands as an independent eandidate, and while confessing to youth he says Society want infused into the Council. "Learn young, learn fair" is an old saying, and the voters have an opportunity of proving it in the case of Mr. Neathercoat, who combines the commercial spirit with professional efficiency, the gift of council, with reflective generality and the foreur of his follows. speech with reflective capacity, and the favour of his fellows with personal courage and modesty.

### Brief Records.

Bradford Chemists' Association .- The members of this Association met in Bonnet's Café, Bradford, on April 1, to hear the experiences of "A Wanderer in Holland," narrated by their fellow-member, Mr. F. K. Taylor, Mr. D. S. Priestley (President) presided over a good attendance, which included several ladics. Mr. Taylor illustrated his interesting anecdotes with photographs taken by himself, and much informations to be a several ladics. tion was imparted concerning the customs and contour of the Lowlands of Holland. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Taylor, who afterwards entertained the company to supper.

British Pharmaceutical Conference. - \ meeting of the Exceutive was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on Monday afternoon, April 5, Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., F.I.C. (President) in the chair. The principal business before the Executive was the local arrangements for the meetings to be held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, beginning on Monday, July 26. Mr. George Weddell, Chairman of the Local Committee, and Mr. T. Maltby Clague, Hon, Local Secretary, were present, and president the recognition. and explained the arrangements fully to the Executive. These promise to provide members of the Conference an exceptionally enjoyable time. An official report of the proceedings will be given in our next issue.

Colwyn Bay Chemists'and Pharmacists' Association. Colwyn Bay Chemists and Pharmacists' Association. The chemists in business at Colwyn Bay and Old Colwyn met at Cartmell's Restaurant, Colwyn Bay, on March 31, for the purpose of forming a local association, Mr. J. L. Hunt, Ph.C., being elected Chairman, Mr. J. W. Adamson Treasurer, and Mr. E. A. Neill Hon. Secretary. The Secretary was requested to write to the Llandudno chemists suggesting the formation of a district association, and also to the Prince. formation of a district association, and also to the Privy Council and to the Denbighshire County Council, pointing out the desirability of granting licences for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons on the principle of one man, one licence to sell at one place only, in order to prevent the hawking of poisonous substances. It was also resolved to in-

terview the local representatives on the County Council in regard to the sale of horticultural poisons.

Blackpool Pr.zes.-The Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists Association recently held an examination for apprentices (see Association recently held an examination for apprentices [see C. & D., March 27, p. 478], and the prizes were presented to the winners by Mr. John Laurie at the meeting of the Association held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on Friday, April 2. There were present Messrs. Boothroyd (President), Withers, Sankey, Laurie, Turver, Johnson, Huddart, Steele (St. Anne's), Rosenzweig, Greenwood, and Bailey (Hon. Sections). In presenting the present of the University of the Properties of the Propertie (St. Anne's), Rosenzweig, Greenwood, and Bailey (Hon. Secretary). In presenting the prizes Mr. Laurie gave the winners good counsel and sound advice. Messrs. Withers and Johnson congratulated and counselled the students. The other business before the meeting was about the proposed sale and exchange branch (postponed till next session) and Easter closing. The pharmacies are to have a half-holiday on Wednesdays from April 7, and on May 11.

Great Yarmouth .- The annual meeting of the local Pharmaccutical Association was held at 156 King Street on Pharmaccutical Association was held at 156 King Street on-April 1, Mr. T. B. Male in the chair. Messrs. Palmer, Shearman, W. G. Poll, Williams, Goddard, Woodcock, Davies, Kellan, and Richmond were also present. The balance-sheet and report were submitted by the Secretary. They showed the Association to be in a slightly better position than last year, and the committee had done useful work. Mr. J. S. Shearman was unanimously elected President for the year. The other officers were re-elected. The Secretary announced the progress made by the rifle team in the Dewar Shield. They have gress made by the rifle team in the Dewar Shield. They have won two out of five matches. Mr. W. G. Poll has won the monthly handicap spoon given by the Association, Mr. H. E. Goddard has won the prize given by the captain (Mr. T. B. Male), and Mr. A. R. Davies won a spoon in his class at the range with the excellent score of forty-seven out of a possible

Tunbridge Wells Pharmacists.-A general meeting of the Tunbridge Wells Association of Pharmacists was held on March 30. The President (Mr. B. Chatterton) was in the chair, there being also present Messrs. Bishop, Harden, chair, there being also present Messrs. Bishop, Harden, Phillips, Gower, Hobbs, and Webb. A report was presented by the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to deal with the licensing question under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Letters have been sent to the Borough Council of Timbridge Wells, East Sussex County Council, and the Kent County Council. All the authorities very courteously acknowledged the communication, but so far nothing definite is known as to the course they will pursue. With definite is known as to the course they will pursue. deep regret the President feelingly alluded to the loss which the Association and pharmacy generally had sustained in the death of Mr. Dunkley, who was one of the original mem-bers of the Association, and who had been connected with pharmacy in Tunbridge Wells since 1875. Mr. Chatterton stated that, with Mr. Hobbs, he had represented the Associa-tion at the funeral, and had also sent a wreath in the name of the Association. of the Association.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association held at the Grand Hotel. Birmingham, on March 31 (Mr. A. W. Southall presiding). Mr. H. W. Jones, F.C.S. (of Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry), read a paper on this subject. He mentioned at the outset some of the older Pharmacopecias and earlier works on material a paper on this subject. He mentioned at the outset some of the older Pharmacopecias and earlier works on materia medica, botany, and chemistry. He selected the "Pharmacopecia Londinensis" of 1721 as an illustration of the old Pharmacopecia, as showing a transition period before the special revision later on which effected great reforms and deleted very many of the curious and old-time "simples" and stransfer of polypharmacy. The translation of the Pherical Control of the and examples of polypharmacy. The translation of the Pharmacopeia by Dr. Quincey was recommended for anyone studying the origin of the older recipes and formulæ, dating back in many instances to Arabian and classic writers. Mr. Jones considered the two London Pharmacopeias of 1836 and 1851 associated with the pages of Pichard Phillips in conback in many instances to Arabian and classic writers. Mr. Jones considered the two London Pharmacopæias of 1836 and 1851, associated with the name of Richard Phillips, in conjunction with Squire's "Comparison" of the three Pharmacopæias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges. These together showed the state of medicine and pharmacy up to the first British Pharmacopæia (1864). Attention was drawn to the deletions of botanical remedies and the tendency to lessen the number of drugs having no specially defined properties. Mr. Jones gave a detailed account of the various editions of the British Pharmacopæia, and alluded to the gradual recognition of British pharmacists in the production of the work. The question of various committees, as instanced by the one appointed by the British Medical Association and the Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society with regard to the publication of the next Pharmacopæia, was thought liable to produce a certain amount of overlapping. As all future editions to be effective must be orepared by pharmaceutical professors, or professors aided by practical pharmacists, the simplest plan would be to fully recognise the pharmacist, and for the Medical Council to say what should be included and what deleted, the actual preparation of formulæ being left to the Pharmaceutical Society as the representative of practical pharmacy in this country. Mr. G. E. Perry, Mr. C. Thompson, and Mr. Alcock spoke on the paper.

A Proposed Company.—The Nettingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association has again had under consideration the project of a chemists' company, which was introduced at a meeting of the Association a short time ago by Mr. Cadge, of Bingham. His proposal embraced the formation of a company, with 5,000l. capital, for the purpose of selling proprietarics. The reader of the paper on the individualistic aspect of the subject (Mr. Platten, of Nottingham) was asked to confer with Mr. Cadge with a view to drawing up the details of the scheme, with suggestions for a working basis, and it was these details and suggestions that were considered at a private meeting a few days ago. A great deal of interest was evinced, but the conclusion arrived at after a lengthy discussion was that the Association was not strong enough to carry the project into effect. There was a diversity of opinion, but some members thought there were the germs of something practicable in the proposal.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.—A meeting of this Association took place at Dewsbury on April 5. Mr. R. Broadhead, of Batley (President), in the chair. There were also present Mr. G. Walker (Hon. Sceretary), Mr. R. Gledhill, Mr. G. N. Gutteridgo (Dewsbury), Mr. Barker (Heckmondwike), Mr. J. Rhodes (Mirfield), Mr. S. N. Pickard (Ossett), Mr. Mallinson (Heckmondwike), Mr. J. L. Heaton (Batley), Mr. Blakeley (Birstall), Mr. J. Day (Savile Town), Mr. H. Jones (Morley), and Mr. R. J. H. Day (Thornhill Lees). Reference was made to the fact that certain shops in the district were selling "paregoric without opium." The opinion was expressed that this was a matter the Association could not deal with, and it was decided to report to the Food and Drugs Inspector. A statement of the expense incurred in opposing the application of the Morley Co-operative Society for a wine-licence was presented by Mr. J. Day. The Chairman, speaking on the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, said he had been asked by the West Riding Federation to put himself into communication with the West Riding County Council, and that authority had promised to acquaint him with any applications made for licences to sell poisons so that they might give evidence as to whether the needs of the district were already supplied. There had only been three applications so far—from Clapham, Garforth, and Grassington respectively. Mr. Gledhill reported that one application had been lodged in Dewsbury. Mr. Pickard stated that so far as the Morloy division was concerned he had pointed out that the provisions of the Act are already met. The Town Clerk of Ossett had promised to consult him when an application is made. A discussion then took place regarding the "certificate of qualification," showing that the Society has successfully obfuscated a section of the chemists of the country. Mr. Pickard gave notice te discuss at the next meeting the desirability, or otherwise, of voting for any man on the Pharmaceutical Council connected with company stores.

Tuberculosis was the subject of a discussion by Dr. Andrew J. Laird, D.P.H., the Cambridge medical officer of health, at a meeting of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association at 10 Emmanuel Street on Thursday, April 1. Mr. Alderman A. Sidney Campkin, J.P., presided, and among those present were Alderman Spalding (Mayor of Cambridge), Miss Dear, Messrs. H. F. Cook, J.P., E. S. Peck, M.A., F. Fitzgerald, M.A., F. S. Campkin, Deck, Evans, Everitt, Dibdin, Holt, Bland, Spalding, Wertley; and T. J. Mallett (Hon. Secretary). Dr. Laird dealt with the extent of the evil, its causes, mode of dissemination, and means of prevention. He referred to the machinery which has been provided for dealing with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, and other infectious ailments, and the enormous annual cost of maintaining the many isolation hospitals for patients suffering from these diseases, besides the cest of vaccination, disinfection, and the maintenance of trained persons to earry out all the recessary operations involved. In contrast with this little has been done in regard to tuberculosis, which accounts for quite as much death and probably for a great deal more sickness. Assuming that on an average each man is worth 11, per week, the financial loss to this country through tuberculosis has been estimated at ten millions sterling per annum. This is exclusive of women. In the United States of America the annual loss is put at sixty-six millions sterling. Dr. Laird held that this can be prevented, and he proceeded to outline the causation of the disease and advocated as means of prevention (1) notification, (2) educational measures, (3) disinfection, (4) dispensaries (special), (5) treatment of cases at sanatoria, and (6) compulsory insurance of working men against sickness. In districts where these measures have been adouted a great diminution in the disease has resulted. Messrs. Peck, Evans, and Cook having spoken on the subject, the Chairman proposed, and Mr. Cook seconded, a vote of thanks, which was

# Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, on Thursday evening, April 1, Mr. T. S. Wokes (President) in the chair. A paper entitled "The Liverpool Chemists' Association and the Trade Interests of Pharmacists" was read by Mr. L. Moreton Parry, F.R.M.S., who referred sympathetically to the fact that the Association has berne "the storms and snows of sixty winters" and great work done in the past; but, he added, the matter that matters, the question of moment, is not what has been done, but what are we doing to justify our claim to the support of the retail pharmacists? He had asked many in Liverpool why they do not support the Association, and the majority gave such replies as the following:

They could not afford the waste of time. We exist simply to benefit certain interests. They failed to see how membership of an effete Associa-

tion could be to their advantage.

Our Executive do not know, cannot and probably do not

care to know or try to study the real wants of the average pharmacist.

Mr. Parry did not entirely agree with this general expression of opinion, as ideal management of an association to suit everybody is impracticable, but he submitted that there are grounds for complaint, and these he proceeded to formulate with a view to remedy. The following is the substance of his remarks:

The serious part of the complaint is that our Executive have failed to protect and further the trade interests of pharmacists. This accusation is so general, so often repeated, so forcibly made, that anyone having the welfare of the Association at heart eannot possibly ignore it. When a commercial undertaking finds itself in difficulties, it is often wiso and profitable to consult the wishes of the sharcholders, and frankly lay before them the exact position of affairs. Our Council has most undiplomatically proceeded in another direction, by endeavouring to ignore and belittle the opinions of these of us who, rightly or wrongly, choose to disagree with them. Elected to conduct the business of the Association, they have assumed responsibilities beyond the bounds of their office and transacted business in camera that some of us consider ought to be submitted for discussion at the general meetings. The Council apparently suffer from a kind of mental astigmatism, or lack of power to see things as they are. The defect seems to vary in nature and amount in different individuals. Refractionists assert that most people suffering from serious astigmatic errors are quite unconscious of there being anything wrong with their power of seeing, and usually attribute the symptoms to anything but the real cause. prognosis is favourable under suitable treatment, and although in neglected cases, where the defect has been allowed to run its own course for many years, the most accurate correcting lenses may at the commencement occasion some discomfort and inconvenience, with a little effort, a little perseverance, the trouble disappears. If pointing out defects may cause the Council some temporary uneasiness, I feel quite suro that if they will only help to find the correcting lenses, and persevere in wearing them, the ultimate general satisfaction will pay handsomely for any present discomfort.

With the exception of the festive gatherings, almost every effort of our Executive to attract members to these meetings have been equally unfortunate. One repeatedly made complaint is that we are mostly composed of aristocrats, who consider it infra dig. to associate with the more humble element. Some members are inordinately proud of the great reputation of our Association in the provinces. Anyone bold enough to criticise their doings is at once condemned as guilty of ridiculing the Association. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the evident fact that the need of the moment, the need of the future, is a more vigorous, more progressive, more businesslike campaign than revering the dead past. Our enemies are pressing hard and gaining ground; we are rapidly losing it, and if we are to repel the attack sentiment and tradition must be cast aside and efficiency and action take their place. Defensive schemes have proved futile; even the integrity of the Executive is of too antique a cast for present conditions. The policy of the future must be aggressive as well as defensive, and as new tactics will have to be adopted we may require new and more up-to-date leaders; there must be more and better organisation.

aggressive as wen as derensive, and as new tactics with lave to be adopted we may require new and more up-to-date leaders; there must be more and better organisation.

There has been some talk lately of forming a new trade association consisting entirely of registered pharmacists. Many claim that it is utterly impossible to alter, or radically change, the views of several of our principal members; that

they have fallen into a groove and cannot get out of the rut. Recent developments indicate that our Executive are be inning to assert themselves, and it is only fair to give them a little more time. In any case I am convinced that the best course to pursue is to improve the present rather than create a new association. Many of us consider that membership should be confined to registered pharmacists only, and no one else should have the power of voting or be qualified to accept office. The unregistered portion might be allowed to join as associates, and be entitled to all the other privileges of members. Unqualified friends engaged in, or connected with, pharmacy would be welcomed, but they cannot be allowed to govern and dictate the management of our Association. Perhaps it would be advisable that no member of the Council should remain in office consecutively for more than three years, and then a stated period should elapse before he again becomes eligible.

The fundamental basis of reform is the development of a

better understanding among ourselves.

Mr. Parry proceeded to submit a number of suggestions for improvement, and from them we extract the following

Freedom of reporting to the trade journals.

Better arrangements for making the members familiar with, and obtaining access to, the library and museum.

The trade interests of members should not be ignored, but looked after by the appointment of a Business Recorder. A Trade Committee should be immediately formed, composed of the best and smartest business men obtainable, to deal with our commercial difficulties.

No further pandering to outside interests, no toadying to doctors, no long hours of slavery to make the quackmedicine proprietor rich, but a firm united band of resolute, manly pharmacists.

In elaborating these suggestions Mr. Parry said there as no other city in Britain where the business of pharmacy is conducted under sterner competitive terms than in Liverpool. Nowhere else can be found stronger evidence of the evolution of modern business methods; the growing centralisation of trade—the product of a network of tram-lines and cheap fares. The suburbs and outskirts have been brought into immediate competition with the downtown store. To meet this competition he suggested uniting together and reorganising so as to make the Association of real commercial value to the members. Better hours and better conditions of labour are requisite, and the majority of pharmacists would welcome any practical effort in that direction. The Association should have at least one meeting monthly devoted entirely to matters of trade interests. In concluding Mr. Parry touched upon the new era for pharmacists which has come through the Act of 1908. There are some 16,000 names on the register, and no huckster or group of hucksters can make a living in pharmacy without their help. He pointed out that if Liverpool started on the lines which he had suggested, it might become a great British Union of pharmacists, embracing, proceeding, developing, and improving the interests of every worthy name on the register.

The paper was lightened by several apt quotations from the poets, and was well received, the author's efforts to be scrupulously fair being apparent. A brief discussion was initiated by the President, who said that Mr. Parry had submitted a lot of good suggestions, and nothing but good

could come from the paper.

Dr. Symes, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Parry, said some of his suggestions might be very useful. Years ago there was a separate trade association in Liverpool, but it merged into the present organisation. Messrs. Percival, Buck, Marsden, and Robinson also spoke.
The President, in summing up the debate, said he felt sure that every chemist in Liverpool was in sympathy with what had been said regarding shorter hours, but he considered that the difficulties of obtaining uniformity of action were so great that he did not think they would, except by Act of Parliament, be able to close all the chemists' shops in a great city like Liverpool at a certain time. But if the Council of the Association could do anything in the matter, he was sure they would be most anxious to bring about a better state of affairs.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks Mr. Parry said that that was only the beginning of his campaign to improve the Association.

# Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS .- The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

# 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 7.

THE fact that a drug auction of old and new goods was held to-day (Wednesday) has helped to make more apparent activity than is usual just prior to Easter, but on the whole, judging by the number of complaints, business generally is anything but brisk. The principal alterations in fine chemicals have been the decline in morphine and codeine, due to the casier prices for opium in Smyrna and the satisfactory reports in regard to the growing crops. Although the cinchona unit slightly advanced at Amsterdam last week, the quinine market has remained quite unaffected. Hydrochloride has been reduced slightly. Bromides continue firm, English makers being unable to book forward beyond six weeks. Japanese refined camphor is also firm and somewhat scarce, with a steady undercurrent of trade. Cocaine meets with little inquiry. Copper sulphate is lower, and foreign citric acid is again easier. Among drugs, gentian is scarce for shipment, and jalap has changed nands in quantity in Hamburg for American account. Squill is steady, and Japan wax continues quiet. New Norvegian cod-liver oil is lower, the fishing at Lofoten having unexpectedly improved. Senega is firm, and the inquiry for cascara sagrada continues, the general tendency being towards firmer rates. In essential oils Ceylor citronella is steady, and higher prices are asked from China for star-anisecd oil, a good business having lately been done for U.S.A account. New French neroli is expected to be dearer as the result of inclement weather. The principal changes have been as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aniseed oil Jalap Senna (Tinn.) (pods) Wax, bees' (Jam.)	Canary secd Turpentine	Annatto seed Benzoin (Sumatra) Caraway seed Cardamons Citric acid Copper sul- phate Galls (Persian)	Cocoa butter Cod-liver oil Codeine and salts Morphine salts Qumine hydrochlor. Sarsaparilia (Native) Shellae

# Cablegrams.

Bergen, April 6.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the year amounts to 32,834,000, against 30,179,000 at the corresponding period of last year, the yield of steam-refined oil approximating 32,240 barrels, against 37,070 barrels in the preceding year. The fishing at Lofoten is now closing, and the prospects for Finmarken are fair. Market for finest non-freezing Lofoten quality is extremely quiet and easier at the equivalent of 62s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen or 65s. 3d. c.i.f. London.

New York, April 7.—Business in drugs is improving. Opium has declined by 15c. to \$4.35 for druggists'. Copaiba is 2c. lower at 48c. per lb. Balsam Canada has advanced to \$6.75 per gal. Jalap at 35c. is firm. Tonka beans have advanced to \$1.50. Peppermint oil is steady at \$1.45 per lb. in "tins." Birch oil is lower at \$1.50 per lb., and cascara sagrada is quiet at 8½c. per lb. Podophyllumroot is firm at 7c.

### Paraffin Wax.

In view of the competition and reductions made by the Standard Oil Company of America, the Scotch oil companies have decided to reduce their selling price of paraffin wax ½d. per lb. Candlemakers have also agreed to reduce prices ½d. per lb. While these reductions are larger than were anticipated, it is felt that much of the loss will be made up by the cheaper prices ruling for raw materials, while, in addition, Scotch concerns are now reaping the full benefit of the expenditure in new retorts. Lubricating oil will remain unchanged.

The Nitrate Outlook.

As intimated last week, the negotiations for the renewal of the nitrate combination have failed, but so far no alteration has been made in prices. The trouble appears to have arisen through the difficulty of reconciling the claims of those companies which have been unable to make the full quotas allotted to them with the demands of other companies whose quotas were much inferior to their productive capacity. Many weak companies, following upon the high cost of production, have had in the past to cease operations, but with the abandonment of the combination, and probable low prices, some are anticipating that the market will "fall to pieces" owing to over-production. Should prices decline heavily, consumers will probably lay in large stocks in anticipation of the restablishment of the combination. There is also a likelihood of the Chilian Government intervening if there is any danger of the industry becoming disorganised. The Chilian Government derives something like  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling from the export duty on nitrate.

ACID. ACETIC.—The present prices, which are regarded as much too low as compared with acetate of lime, are considered to be favourable to buyers covering their requirements ahead. From 31s. to 32s. per cwt. is quoted for 98 per cent. and 99 per cent. respectively.

ACID, CITRIC.—The quotation from the makers continues nominal at 1s. 6d., and in second-hands 1s. 5d. to 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .

is quoted, which is also the value of foreign.

ALKANET.—New Hungarian, said to be of fine quality, will shortly be on the market; prices are from 22s. to 25s. 6d. c.i.f.

Aniseed.—The market is quiet and unchanged at 19s. to 20s. per cwt. for Russian, and 35s. to 37s. 6d. for Spanish.

BARBEERRY.—New root bark is in good supply on the Trieste market, the value being from 47s. to 49s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

Belladonna.—Quiet, with fair testing root offering at 52s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

Browides.—English makers announce that they are still unable to book for delivery forward beyond six weeks. The quotation for potassium bromide is  $10\frac{3}{4}d$ . net from makers, foreign offering at  $10\frac{1}{4}d$ .

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Small sales of China have been made on the spot at 137s. 6d. per cwt., and for April-May ship-

ment 135s. c.i.f. is quoted.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firm, with sales of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. slabs for June-July shipment at 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . c.i.f.; on the spot 1-oz. tablets continue very scarce at 1s. 8d., and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. at 1s. 10d. per lb. For arrival sales of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. tablets have been made at 1s. 7d. c.i.f. for April-May shipment. In the drug-auction 10 cases ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. tablets) in the less preferred 1-lb. cardboard-boxes were bought in at 1s. 10d. per lb., the limit being 1s. 9d.

Canary-seed is dearer owing to bad crop prospects in the producing countries. Turkish, River Plate, and Morocco have been sold at 34s. to 36s. per quarter on the spot, and holders are now asking 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., according to quality.

CARAWAY-SEED is slightly lower at 39s. to 41s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch on the spot.

CLOVES quiet. Zanzibar are quoted at from 5d. to  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. on the spot, with small sales thereat, and for arrival the business includes March-May at  $4\frac{3}{8}d$ ., and April-June shipment  $4\frac{7}{16}d$ . to  $4\frac{3}{8}d$ .; for August-October delivery sellers ask  $4\frac{3}{2}d$ .

Cocaine meets with little inquiry, the makers continuing to quote from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d, per oz. for hydrochloride. Crude maintains its firm position.

Cocoa Butter.—At auction 60 tons of Cadbury's sold at from  $11\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $10\frac{2}{6}d$ . (closing at 11d.), the average

being  $10\frac{15}{16}d$ ., or  $1\frac{1}{8}d$ . per lb. lower. At Amsterdam 80 tons of Van Houten's sold at 64.50c., and 18 tons of other brandspartly sold at 59c. per half kilo.

CODEINE.—The makers intimate a reduction equivalent to 5d. per oz. in the price of codeine and salts, and now quote the pure cryst. and pure precip. at 10s. 5d., hydrochlor. and sulphate at 9s. 7d., and phosphate at 8s. 9d., with a reduction of 3d. per oz. on contracts of 70 oz. for delivery over six months. The above prices are net, and contracts are booked subject to the falling clause on undelivered balances. The reduction follows on the lower prices for opium, and competition on the part of an "outside" maker.

COPPER SULPHATE is about 5s. per ton casier at from 18l. 5s. to 18l. 7s. 6d. in Liverpool spot or forward.

CORIANDER-SEED is steady at 10s. to 11s. per cwt. for common to fair Morocco.

CUMIN-SEED.—The quotation for Malta and Morocco is unchanged at 45s. per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED is slow of sale at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good Morocco on the spot.

Galls.—There is very little doing in Persian descriptions, sellers being easier in their views, offering blue at 60s., and green at 47s. 6d. spot, at which prices small sales have been made. For shipment, blue are offered at 56s. c.i.f., but buyers prefer to look on.

Gambier.—Cubes are quiet with small spot sales at 33s. 6d.

GENTIAN.—Our previous reports in regard to the strong position of gentian are confirmed, and for forward shipment it is claimed business has been doen at 21s. 6d. c.i.f.

Gum, Arabic.—The market is almost baro of Bushire so-called insoluble gum, the nominal value of good palepicked amber being from 22s. to 25s.

INSECT FLOWERS.—The new crop is expected to arrive on the Trieste market in two months or so, and although it is said to be small again this year it appears to be the best policy to abstain from buying, as the impression prevails that the present high values must decline. The present quotations are from 140s. to 147s. 6d. for closed Dalmatian. 83s. 6d. to 130s. for half-closed, and 92s. 6d. for open, c.i.f. terms.

Jalap.—It is stated from Hamburg some 30 bales of high-testing root (12 per cent. and over) have been sold for American account, and other advices state that the Mexican crop is well competed for, and present prices are likely to be the lowest for the season. There is nothing to be had on the spot, and in the U.S.A. the equivalent of 1s. 1d. c.i.i. London is said to have been refused, 1s. 3d. being wanted.

LINSEED.—Fine kinds continue scarce and are worth 50s. per quarter.

MORPHINE.—The makers intimate a reduction of odper oz. in the price of morphine salts, the following scale coming into operation on April 3:

	: —	175-oz. Contracts	500-oz. Contracts
Morphine acetate ,, hydrochlor. cryst ,, meconate , pur. cryst ,, precip , sulphate cryst ,, pulv ,, tartrate	s. d. 6 6 6 6 8 6 6 8 8 1½ 6 8 6 8 1½ 6 8	s. d. 6 4 6 6 6 4 7 11 8 1 7 11 6 6 6 4 7 11	s. d. 6 355 6 355 7 103 8 05 7 104 6 55 6 335 7 105 6 335 7 105

The above prices are per oz. net cash fourteen days, no falling clause being allowed on contracts. The previous reduction was also one of 3d. on March 11, and follow on the decline in opium.

OIL, BERGAMOT, for forward shipment is quoted 18s. 6d. c.i.f.

Oil, Castor.—Hull make of first pressing for prompt delivery is quoted 221. 15s. per ton in barrels, and April-

June delivery at 23/. ex wharf London. Belgian firsts for prompt and May to December is 23l. 10s. cx wharf London. In Liverpool  $2\frac{15}{16}d$ . to 3d. per lb. is quoted for good seconds Calcutta, and  $2\frac{5}{8}d$ . for second pressing French.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—With an unexpected improvement in the catch at Lofoten, which brings the total in that district up to last year's figures, the quotations for finest non-ireezing quality have further declined, business having been done at from 64s. to 65s. per barrel c.i.f.; but in other directions 63s. to 63s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted, from which quotations range up to 70s., the latter being somewhat nominal, however. There is a generally quiet tone, as is the rule on a falling market. On the spot the price of 1908 oil is from 60s. to 62s. 6d. per barrel, and to-day cables quote somewhat lower prices again for shipment.

OIL, LEMON, is steady, with a fair amount of business for forward shipment, good brands having been sold at 3s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot from 3s. 9d. to 4s. is quoted.

Oil, Neroli.—Advices from the South of France indicate that the orange buds and flowers have suffered somewhat owing to the long period of inclement weather. New-crop oil may be expected on the market in June; meanwhile from 12s. to 14s. per oz. will buy genuine.

OPIUM.—In London, quotations are quite nominal and practically no business has been done this week. Turkey druggists' the quotations are from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Malatia from 12s. to 13s. 6d., and Tokat from 13s. to 15s. per lb. nominally. Persian is quoted at rather easier prices, but there are few sales to record, spot offering at from 14s. 3d. down to 10s. 6d., according to quality. A Smyrna advice, dated March 26, states that a large business has been done, important transactions having been facilitated by the banks, where the greater part of the Smyrna stock is deposited. Holders are anxious to realise, as little or no account is taken of the rumours to crop damage. The sales comprise 138 cases new extra Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 11s. 6d, 11 cases new prime ditto t.q. at from 10s. 9d. to 10s. 7d., and 30 cases Adette. Market closes firm with buyers at these prices, and the arrivals amount to 2,042 cases, against 1,364 cases. Of the above transactions 50 cases were for England and the Continent and the balance for the U.S.A.

PEPPER.—The market for Singapore has been much quieter, and prices are unchanged, fair quality offering on the spot at  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ ., and for arrival  $3\frac{1}{32}d$ . c.i.f. London has

been paid for near shipment.

Pepper (White).—Steady but quiet, fair Singapore offering on the spot at  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ ., and for arrival business has been on a much smaller scale. The sales include thirty tons March-May shipment at 43d. c.i.f. and April-June shipment at  $4 \stackrel{d}{\vdash} d$ . c.i.f.

QUININE.—The result of the Amsterdam bark sale last week (when the unit advanced 12 per cent.), although considered good in face of the large quantity offered, has had no effect whatever on the market, prices remaining as before at  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . for German sulphate from makers, 7d, to  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . from secondhands, and  $6\frac{3}{4}d$ . for Java and other "outside" makes.

The landings in London last month amounted to 70.000 oz. and the deliveries to 71,900 oz., leaving a stock of 3,320,000 oz., against 3,411,100 oz. at the same time of last year.

QUININE HYDROCHLOR.—The makers have reduced the

price to  $10\frac{1}{3}d$ . per oz for 1,000-oz. lots.

SHELLIC.—At auction 730 cases were brought forward, of which 530 cases sold without reserve at irregular but lower rates. Fine orange was from 3s. to 5s. lower, TN being 2s. to 3s. lower; Garnet was steady to rather lower, and button was also cheaper. Of TN orange 534 cases offered and 326 sold, comprising fine pale flat free to slightly matted at 92s. to 93s., fine bright curly free, 80s. good bright cakey to blocky at 74s., good flat free at 73s., tair reddish flat free at 64s. to 67s., flat reddish livery free at 63s. to 64s., broken block at 60s. to 62s., blocky at 61s., dark liver free at 43s. to 50s., low resinous slightly matted at 41s. to 42s., including 75 cases Garnet offered and sold, AC cakey to blocky at 63s., blocky at 59s. to 60s.; GAL in circle blocky at 57s. to 58s.; 121 cases Button offered and scld, pure (B2) stamped cakes at 89s. to 92s., BL1 pale resincus hard cakey to blocky at 65s. to 69s., Ralli's good thirds at 64s to 66s., ordinary at 55s., and common resinous at 43s.; Kala, cakey to blocky, at 37s. to 40s. per cwt.

Privately, value of fair TN orange is now 69s. to 70s., as compared with 71s. last week, and for arrival April-May shipment has been sold at 67s. to 66s. 6d. c.i.f., AC Garnet offering at 65s, 6d c.i.f. for April-May. Futures are easier, May offering at 69s. to 68s. and August at 70s.

Squill.—Fair white are offered at  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—Quiet, with business mostly in the lower grades. A fair quantity of Persian and Bagdad descriptions has been placed at between 65s, and 110s., and to a smaller extent sales of Bagdad have been made at between 6l. and 9l. Fine qualities are neglected, although holders are anxious to make progress, but buyers hold aloof. quotations for Bagdad are: Firsts, 15l. 10s. to 16l. 10s.; seconds, 13l, 10s to 15l.; thirds, 12l. to 13l.; and fourths, 9l. to 11l. per cwt.

Turpentine closes at 26s. 3d. per cwt. for American on the spot.

# London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of old and new drugs the demand was very dragging, as might have been anticipated in view of the Easter holidays. Capo aloes only partly sold, but at full prices. Curação were easier. Buchu is very scarce. Sumatra. benzoin is again easier, and cardamoms met with practically no demand. Ceylon coca-leaves sold at steady rates, and for dragons-blood very high figures were paid for fine reboiled. Gamboge is firm, and Jamaica honey was in good consumptive demand at very steady prices. Ipecacuanha noglected, but holders maintain former rates. Rhubarb is quiet. Sarsaparilla lower for native Jamaica, but steady for grey and Lima. Common Tinnevelly senna was held for more money in some instances, and pods were 4d. dearer. Beeswax was a little irregular, but firm generally, especially Madagascar. Jamaica was 2s. 6d. higher. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

amount of 500ds	OHCL	. a torra	101a .		
Aloes— (	Offered	Sold	0	ffered	Sold
Cape		18	Mastich	2	
Curação (bxs.)		8	Matico	9	. 0
Socotrine (kegs	) 13.	*5	Menthol		
Zanzibar	7	0	Milk-sugar	16	
Ambergris (pkgs.	) 4	0	Myrestin	45	
Ammoniacum	/		Myrrh	77	70
Anise. star		0	Nux vomica	229	-
Araroba			Oil—	DDO	
Argol	. 60		Oil, bay	8	. 0
Annatto-seed		0	Oil, cajuput	5	
			Oil, castor	2	_
Areca	) 18 .			10	-
	, 10	0	c mphor	* 4	
Balsam—	c	0	cinnamon		-
Tolu	. 6.	0	clove	3	
Benzoin-	_		cod-liver (Norw.)		
Siam			eucalypt	20	
Sumatra			e nongrass	6	
Buchu			lime	į	
Calumba			peppermint	5	
Camphor(Jap.ref.			pimento	4	
Canella alba		0	Orange-peel	_35	
Cannabis indica			Quillaia		
(E. Af.)	. 16.	16	Rhubarb (China)	44	10
Cantharides (China	ı) 5.	0	Sandarac	8	3
Cardamoms	. 224 .	27	Sarsaparilla—		
Cascara sagrada	. 150 .	0	Grey Jamaica	8	4
Cascarilla			Honduras	4	0
Coca-leaves—			Lima-Jamaica	19	13
(Ceylon)	. 47 .	47	Native	18	13
Cochineal		0	Seedlac	51	0
Copaiba		0	Senna and pods—		
Cubebs			Alex	132	38
Cuseus			Tinnevelly	150	94
Dill-seed	. 30 .		Soy	1	0
Dragon's-blood		. 2	Squill	1	1
Ergot (Span )	10 .		Strophanthus	50	0
Fennel-seed	ĩ.		Tamarinds (W.I.)		Ö
Gamboge		4	Turmeric	269	ō
Gum arabie			Urotropine (jar)	1	Ö
Honey—	10 .	0	Wax (bees')-	~ ****	
Calif	61	0	East African	2	2
Jamaica			East Indian	20	ő
St. Lucia	31		Grenada	ĭ	1
Ipecacuanha—	JI	. 11	Jamaica	38	23
	0	0	Madagascar		7
Cartagena E. Indian			Morocco		ó
		_			17
Matto Grosso	17		Mozambique		0
Kamala			St. Lucia	2	0
Kino			Spanish	15	_
Kola			West Indian	1	1
Lime-juice			Wax (veg.) (Jap.)	20	0
	*	Sold p	rivately.		

Aloes.—Cape, steady to rather firmer; Mossel Bay (20 per cent. tares) good bright hard, sold at 32s. 6d. to 33s.; fair, slightly drossy seconds, 31s.; and dull seconds at 30s. per cwt. Seven cases of Zanzibar in skins were offered; 80s. was wanted for good pale hepatic, the highest bid being 72s. 6d. Five kegs good hard Socotrine in kegs had been sold privately, and for 8 kegs fair softish 90s. was wanted. Eight boxes of Curação sold at 40s. subject, for fair liver, being cheap.

Ammoniacum.—A single bag of fair small to medium palish tear, part blocky, sold without reserve at 42s. 6d.

Annatto-seed.—Stocks are accumulating, and prices are tending easier; in auction  $4\frac{1}{4}d$ . was wanted for fair bright Madras.

Araroba — Five bags (without analysis) were bought in at 5s. per lb.

Argol.—Sixty bags Cape sold at from 34s. to 37s. per

Balsam Tolu.—Six cases in large tins were limited at from  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. for fairly hard drossy to slightly

Benzoin.—Easier. A pile of 33 cases sold at from 61. to 61. 2s 6d. per cwt. for fair, slightly false packed Sumatra seconds with small to bold almonds of slightly storax flavour, and for 10 cases fair thirds 5l. was paid; 90s. was refused for fair ditto, 95s. being wanted; four cases good fair, partly false packed, sold at 6l. 10s.; for medium to bold free fine Siam almonds 211. was refused, the buying-in price being 23l. per cwt.

Cannabis Indica.—Sixteen cases of East African dusty siftings sold at  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ , per lb. subject to sellers' approval.

CARDAMOMS.—An unusually small proportion sold to-day, holders showing a tendency to concede a 1d here and there, the following prices being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, medium palish, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; small and medium, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; splits, 1s. 5d.; and brownish longs, 1s. 4d.; decorticated seed, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For 100 bags fair, one year old, 37s. 6d. was wanted, while for 50 bags three years old the price was 40s. Privately a sale of two tons two-year-old bark is reported at 38s. 3d. per cwt. Privately, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 3d. has been paid on the spot, according to age.

Coca-leaves .- Steady. Forty-seven eases Ceylon-Huanuco sold at  $8\frac{1}{4}d$ . for fair greenish to  $8\frac{3}{4}d$ . for bright ditto, being fully steady as compared with previous auction

Cuscus.—Fair bright from Tuticorin was held at 20s., at which sales have been made privately.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD .- In large supply. Two cases fine ficry reboiled Singapore lump sold at from 12l. 10s. to 12l. 12s. 6d. per ewt.; 10l. 15s. was refused for good, 11l. being wanted; and 9l. 10s. was also refused for fair virgin limp, the limit being 91. 15s. The s.s. Sanuki Maru has brought ten cases from Penang.

Ergor.—Ten bags of good bold Spanish were bought in at 1s. 7d. per lb.

Gamboge.—A parcel of 10 cases Saigon, fair of its character, was offered, but failed to find a buyer, although without reserve; the lot was bought in at 101. nominally. Four eases of good bright, part blocky, Siam pipe sold at 14l. per ewt., being firm.

Honey.—Jamaica was in good demand, and, considering the large quantity offered, very steady prices were paid, mostly by wholesale grocers and others. The following prices were paid: Fine white set in barrels, 34s. 6d. per cwt.; fair to good palish to pale set, 31s. to 33s.; brownish set and setting, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; nice pale amber liquid, 28s. to 31s.; medium amber, 26s. to 27s. 6d.; and darkish brown liquid, from 25s, to 26s, 6d. per cwt. Eleven cases St. Lucia sold at 25s, 6d. for darkish liquid. White set Californian was held at 34s. Sales of Hayti have been made in Liverpool at 32s. per ewt.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet. Fair lean sound Matto Grosso was held at 5s. per lb., no sales being made of the principal offerings. Five bales damaged sold at from 4s. 7d. 4s. 9d. for part bold, but sea and grease damaged. The new lot of 18 bales East Indian was offered and bought in at 6s., the highest obtainable bid being 5s. 7d. for good stout native picked, the actual selling price not transpiring.

LIME JUICE.—Good pale raw West Indian was firmly held at 1s. 3d. per gal., 1s. 2d. being refused, and for 3 puncheons 1s. to 1s. 2d. was paid for very pulpy to pale.

MENTHOL.—Five cases Kobavashi were held at 7s. 3d. per. lb.

Myrri.—A case of good pale picked tear sold at 51. 15s. per cwt.; sorts were held at 55s., and dusty siftings at 50s. OIL, PIMENTO.—Four cases West Indian distilled sold without reserve at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

Oils, Essential.—The following were bought in: Six eases Travancore Lemongrass oil (85 per cent. citral) at 3d. per oz.; 2 cases Ceylon Cinnamon-bark oil at 1s. 2d. per oz., 1s. being wanted. Ten cases Camphor oil (sp. gr. 0.896 and sp. gr. 0.937) were limited at 37s. 6d.: 5 cases Japanese dementholised Peppermint oil (Kobayashi) at 5s. per lb., 4s. 9d. being wanted; 20 cases Eucalyptus oil (B.P.) were held at 1s.  $0 \downarrow d$ .; and 10 cases Amygdalina were bought in at 8d. per lb. Eight cases West Indian Bay oil were bought in at 7s. per lb., and 7 cases West Indian distilled Lime oil at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. Two cases Clove oil (B.P. 83 to 85 per cent. eugenol) were held at 3s., and for Cajuput oil 2s. 9d. was wanted for the "One Fish" brand (cineol 42 per cent.), the oil, according to Umney, not quite fulfilling the B.P. requirements, but being of fair quality and comparing favourably with oils now on the market.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Four cases dull Tripoli strip sold without reserve at from  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . to  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. and 3 cases dull Maltese strip at  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ ., also without reserve; fair palish was held at 9d. per lb.

Rhubarb.—Steady. Three cases of bold round paleeoated Shensi, with three-quarters palish pinky fracture. sold at 2s. Three cases medium flat High-dried, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, realised 1s. 1d. subject, and 3 cases of Canton pickings with about three-quarters good pinky fracture, part spongy, sold at 1s. subject. Three cases medium round Canton with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, one-quarter grey and dark, sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.

SANDARAC.—Three casks of common Morocco sold at 50s. SARSAPARILLA.—Eight bales grey Jamaica offered and four sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. for fair, the best lots being held for 1s. 5d., indicating a firm market. Thirteen bales of Native Jamaica sold at rather lower prices, from 11½d. to 1s. being accepted for dull palish to good red. Lima-Jamaica was steady, 19 bales being offered, of which 13 sold at 18. 1d. per lb. for very fair quality, a little roughish and chumpy. Four bales Honduras (Crown CB) were held at 1s. 9d. per lb.

Seedlac.—A bid of 70s. is to be submitted for fair bright orange.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly only partly sold owing to the advance asked. Small common specky realised from  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . and ordinary small 2d. to  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. Pods sold at  $4\frac{1}{4}d$ . being  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . better. Alexandrian broken leaf sold at  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 3d., siftings at  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . and fair pods at  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. A bid of  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . is to be submitted for 11 cases fair greenish leaf; in another instance 73d. was wanted for good pods.

Soy.—A lot of 25 casks Wochan brand was held at 1s, 5d

per gal. duty paid.

Wax, Bees'.—Madagascar was firm, Mozambique "fuli up," and Jamaica 2s. 6d. dearer. Of Madagascar 191 packages offered, fair brown block of which was held at 7l.; 5 bags very dark block sold at 61. 10s., and 2 bags fair brown at 6l. 15s. subject. Thirty-eight packages Jamaica offered and 23 sold at from 7l. 10s. to 7l. 17s. 6d. for ordinary dark brown to good red. Seventeen bags of Mozambique sold at 6l. 15s. (one lot 7l.) for fair yellow. slightly softish block. A single barrel fair Grenada sold at 71. 15s. per cwt., and a case of West Indian at 7l. 5s. Two bags low drossy East African ball sold at 51. 12s. 6d.

NICOTINE, the alkaloid of tobacco, was first prepared by Posselt and Reimann in 1831. Vauquelin had previously stated that the alkaloid existed, but he was not able to isolate it. An account of the discovery was given in "The Lancet" of April 2, 1831, and is referred to in a recent issue of that



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We supply by post (when a stamped and addressed envelope is provided) information as to the makers or agents for articles connected with pharmacy and the chemical and drug trades. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced are inserted under "Information Wanted."

The Certificate of Qualification.

SIR,-It is to be hoped that your editorial of last week will have done much to defeat the evident attempt of the Pharmaceutical Society to make money for itself out of the new Act. You charitably suggest that the Council is not responsible for this attempt, but the official notification distinctly says that it is. Be this as it may, one effect has followed, in one case at least, which may or may not have been intended by the astute engineers of the Society. What that effect is the following extract from a letter I received this morning from a friend whose opinion of the Act I had asked will show. My friend says: "I am becoming a member [of the Society], so that will do away with the necessity of having a fresh certificate each year. . According to latest rendering of the term 'certificate of qualification,' my Minor certificate would not cover me. As my friend encloses a copy of the "Journal" of March 27, in which he has underlined certain passages of the "Notification" already referred to, I suppose this contains the "latest rendering of the term ' certificate of qualification '" to which he refers. What other benefits besides that of paying a guinea a year instead of a shilling he expects to gain by joining the Society I do not know; but it is possible that other members of a trade which, as a whole, seems to have accepted with gratitude an Act which, in exchange for a hardly won monopoly, gives it merely a title of ambiguous meaning and doubtful value may be found to follow his example. growth!" "Men are but children of a larger Yours, etc., C. C. Bell.

[Mr. Bell's friend is in error on two counts. The Society's certificate of membership can only be retained by paying a guinea each year, and the Minor certificate will cover him.— Ed. C. & D.]

The Shilling Certificate.

SIR,—Since 1902 I have been a "passive resister" on the religious education question. I now purpose taking the same course with the Society's claim.

Yours faithfully, WILTS. (5/5.)

SIR,—My congratulations on the position you have taken up re "certificates of qualification." Personally I am quite prepared to be a "passive resister" if needs be, and so have not obtained a "certificate of registration." The Pharmaceutical Society are always pressing us to become members, but what do they do for the trade at large? At the present moment they are trying to make up an opportunity of squeezing us. For myself I am quite prepared to join the Society when I find them doing anything of use for us. For instance, why do not they see that chemists and druggists are exempted from jury service? Or why should not they have been the promoters of a P.A.T.A. if they wish to gain our support? Let them do something useful for us, and not try to humbug us as they have been doing re "certificates of registration."

SALOL. (8/50.)

Poor-law Dispensary Stocks.

SIR,—In the article on the Poor-law Dispensing Serv (C. & D., April 3, p. 532) the statement is made that any proposal to require him to keep an accurate accord of the consumption of stock is both absurd and impracticable." I think this goes too far, and I have pleas to in forwarding you herewith a specimen of the system in which the Bagthorpe Infirmary drug-account is kept. The drugs and chemicals are all entered up in alphabetical order, then the surgical dressings, appliances, and sundriefollow, also in alphabetical order. The goods bought and invoiced are entered up under their proper headings as purchased, and it goes on in that way until the end of purchased, and it goes on in that way until the end of the quarter (which with us is the first Saturday after the almanac quarter-day). Then, as will be seen, the stock remaining over from the previous quarter is added to the new stock. The quantity remaining in store at the end of the quarter is got at in the ordinary way (i.e., stocktaking) and entered, thus showing how much had been consumed. At the end of each half-year the prices have to be filled in in addition, and the whole totalled and signed by the dispenser. The book is then submitted to the Local Government Board auditor, together with all the invoices for the six months, and if found correct restamped and signed by him. Of course, it would be simply impossible to make notes of the ingredients of each prescription to get at the quantity used, but the enclosed plan is not only very simple, but quite accurate. I shall be very pleased to answer any question on the above subject through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST or privately if the question is not of general interest. Yours truly,

FRED COATES, Pharmacist, Dispenser.
The Dispensary, Bagthorpe Infirmary, Nottingham,

April 5.

Mr. Coates's enclosure is a double sheet. The left-hand half of this (measuring 14½ in. deep by 9½ in. wide) is headed as follows (Mr. Coates has written in the line re acid. acetic, for which there is a first column, not reproduced):

For the Quarter ending December 26, 1908.

Stock Brought Forward Stock	No. of Invoice	Total of Old and New Stock	Con- sumed in Notting- ham Parish Infirmary	Remaining in Store.	Total Con- sume 1 and Re- maining in Store
		-			
10 lb. 56 lb.	320	66 lb.	45 lb.	21 lb.	66 10.

The right-hand page is in line with the above and headed thus:

For the Quarter ending March 27, 1909.

Stock Brought Forward	New Stock	No. of Invoice	Total of Old and New Stock	Con sumed in Notting- ham Parish Infirmary	Remain- ing in Store	TotalCon- sumed and Re- maining in Store	Stock in
			-				
21 lb.	56 lb.	320 55	133 lb.	120 lb.	13 lb.	133 lb.	3 3

Joint Proprietaries.

Sir,—Arrangements are now complete for a full ...d rousing meeting of all concerned in this subject at Turner's College of Fharmacy, 225 Oxford Street, Manchester, at one o'clock on Easter Monday. A cordial advitation is hereby given to all pharmacists in business.

143 Spring Bank, Hull. W. H. WALTON.

Assistant Pharmacists' Union.

Mr. F. Clarke (Weston-super-Mare) writes appealing for a full attendance of chemists' assistants at the meeting of the Assistant Pharmacists' Union at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham, on Good Friday at 11.30 A.M.

Chemists and the Territorials.

SIR,—I understand that Colonel Lloyd, who has interested himself in the above, has submitted 100 names to the War Office and that the matter is now receiving consideration. It is therefore important that we should be unanimous, and insist upon our professional position being recognised by the authorities. Pharmacists must be com-

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missioned forthwith, and students joining the R.A.M.C. must do so with the definite assurance that on obtaining their qualification they also will receive their commission. Faithfully yours, W. E. CLARKE.

Surbiton Hill, April 6.

Preparation of Spirit Æth. Nit.

SIR,-My attention has been called by M. Gaillond, of Vevey, to errors in the report of paper on above subject (C. d D., p. 501). For "158 grams" read "158 grains," and for "1 oz. sodium nitrite" read "½ oz. sodium nitrite." The quantities were correct in my manuscript.

Yours, etc.,

Castor-oil Bottles.

Sir,—In reply to your notice regarding castor oil and the bottles used for it, I had the following history regarding lis from an old doctor who was familiar with the drug. He stated that when a young lad in the shop of an spothecary, where he served his apprenticeship, he was sent with a bottle and told to take great care of it, as the price was 15s., and that the oil was put into greenish-coloured bottles, tairly wide in the neck, each holding a pint. The tall, nirrow-necked bottle was a later introduction. When the pil became cheaper this price seemed very high. The same story was repeated to me by the traveller for an old London drug-house. His firm supplied the oil in these special greenish bottlos to a West-end firm of chemists in London, not far from Bond Street, at the usual price; but when a customer in Bath sent to them for drugs, a bottle of this vector oil was occasionally in the order, and it was wanted in the special form with the special label, and it cost wholerale 10s. or 12s., the regular retail price being 15s. The original widish-necked bottle was given in this case.

F. S. A. (7/57.)

A Dream. DEAR EDITOR, -- On All Fools' Eve I had a most astonishing dream; it was so extraordinary that I thought it would be well that I narrated it. I was in a shop—a shop that was strange to me, yet it reminded me strongly of my own. Instead of soaps and loofah-socks, scent-sprays and hair-brushes being mainly en évidence, with soothers and cloth-balls, the establishment was all lined with deep glass cases, and their contents were scientific instruments. The counter was replaced by a fairly long writing-table with a desk and a nest of pigeon-holes, and sitting at the desk was a man, resembling me, but with a calm and placid look, with a countenance that was not reamed and furrowed with care. To the right of this man was a large wide counter, and at it there were two ssistants actually dispensing! This all appeared so strange that I approached the possessor of the placid face and inquired of him whother I was right in believing that I was in a chemist's shop? Most courteously he strose and replied, with an accent of correction in his tone: "Sir, this is a pharmacy. It is true that it has been evolved out of a chemist's shop, even as a butterfly is evolved from a caterpillar." I then introduced myself as a brother pharmacist and inquired how such a change and been brought about. Having exchanged the usual courtesies, he explained that the Act which came into force on April 1, 1909, was the thin end of the wedge that enabled light and money to flow into the pharmacist's business. That an association of chemists' assistants (for the assistant of to-day is the master of to-morrow) and chemists who had one or no assistant had been formed for mutual benefit and protection. It had gradually become a political power; the members of this Association pointed out to their customers that it was not for the public good that the man who diagnosed the case should make up the remedy. For several reasons:

Firstly, there was no check on the doctor who made an error in compounding the medicine for his patient.

Secondly, he might be of a grasping and avaricious nature, and would not use a drug that spelled expense.

Thirdly, he might be financially embarrassed, and not have the necessary drugs in his possession.

The Association put their case strongly before all candidates for municipal and Parliamentary honours and obtained their support, and in consequence of this camprign a short Act had been passed dissociating the preccriber and dispenser, and so that the public should not

suffer a clause was inserted that all pharmacists must sleep on their premises. This did away with the multiple store. They sold their various branches to their managers on easy terms, and were now doing an extensive manufacturing and wholesale business. The next step the Association took was to emphasise the importance of microscopic examination of sputa, etc., and analysis of urine being undertaken by unbiassed men: the doctor who was attending a patient was naturally prejudiced to a certain extent, and made his tests carelessly. This immediately improved the status of the pharmacist and necessitated a sensible increase in the emoluments of the assistants. A pharmacist could not have more than one apprentice in ten years, and was heavily fined if, when the period of apprenticeship was ended, his apprentice could not pass the examination qualifying him for an assistant. That the minimum wage for the latter was 150%. per annum, thus putting him on a level with the Civil Service clerk. When I heard this I woke with a start, and could not help comparing it with my lot; and yet it is a state of things that should exist.

Yours truly, THE SLEEPER AWAKENED. (7/19.)

Cod-liver Oil Emulsion. Sir,—Referring to my letter in the C. & D., September 28, 1907, p. 525, I have had repeated requests for the formula of the Irish moss emulsion of cod-liver oil there commented on I have another inquiry to-day, and as the matter seems to be of general interest I enclose you the complete formula and instructions as given in the "American Druggist," May 1884, for the benefit of your readers. If properly made, according to instructions, the article is most satisfactory and a great favourite with children. It is best to make small lots at first until a satisfactory article is produced and then follow the procedure faithfully, when satisfaction will result. Yours faithfully,

WM. BOUSFIELD. Sutton Coldfield. [The formula which Mr. Bousfield refers to was contained in a communication by Reinhard Lucke, Ph.G., and it is as

follows:

... 6 drs. ... 4 pints Water Boil down to 2 pints, and strain; then add Cod-liver oil ... ... and mix thoroughly so as to form an emulsion. Next add Ol of gaultheria ... ... 15 drops Oil of cinnamon 15 drops Oil of bitter almonds 20 drops dissolved in Alcohol 1 oz. and finally 4 drs. Calcium hypophosphite Sodium hypophosphite 4 drs.

Boiling water Glycerin Mix. —ED. C. d. D.]

Pharmacists in the U.S. Army.

1 dr.

4 oz.

8 oz.

Sodium chloride ...

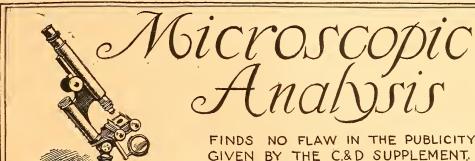
Sir,-Would "Glycerin Jujube" give chapter and verse for his assertion that it is the custom in the U.S. Army to grant commissions to chemists? I have known the U.S. Army for some years, but never heard of the custom. As a rule a druggist—or anybody else, for that matter—entered the army either as a "hospital steward" in the Hospital Corps (the American R.A.M.C.) or as an "enlisted man" (private) in the combatant regiments, and I do not know that the custom has changed of late years. I knew scores of officers in the U.S. Army, but only remember one who had been a druggist. He was a captain of Volunteers, and, on the disbandment of his regiment, was offered and accepted a lieutenancy in the Regular Army. He was, of course, a combatant, not a dispenser—apothecary, as he would be called in America. I had a fellow-assistant at — who had served seven years, partly in the Hospital Corps, and partly in a combatant regiment, but who quitted the army as an enlisted man—Anglice, full private. Yet he was a college (i.e., University) man, and a graduate in pharmacy. I have known a good many doctors holding commissions in the U.S. Army, but I have also known two (fully qualified M.D.s, one from a leading European University, the other



PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the PREPAID CLASS, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."



It pays to pay for advertising in it.

# CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS. Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

7.—ALDGATE (near).—Main thoroughfare; ready-money Business, Retail and Prescribing; returns exceed £800; net profit ?5 per cent.; modern-fitted shop; rent £45; long lease; price £600.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE. PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON, W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; capitally situated in good middle-class residential locality; returns between £1,150 and £1,200 per annum; net profit £351; lock-up l'harmacy; 21 years' lease; price £1,000.

2.—LONDON, E.C.—Situate in close proximity to busy railway station; old-established Business; Retail and Dispensing; returns between £2,500 and £3,000 per annum; scope for development; profits above the average; price £2,500, or Partnership entertained.

3.—BALHAM (near).—Main thoroughfare; modern Pharmacy; returns over £1,000 yearly; net profit £250; comfortable residence; rent £60; long lease; price £250 or near offer.

4.—MIDDLESEX (few miles out).—General, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic trade; returns about £1,000 per annum; net profit £280; modern, well-fitted shop, capitally situate in the centre of town; price £700.

5.—LONDON, S.E. (Residential Suburb).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns about £1,100 per annum; profits above the average; ill-health cause of sale.

11.—YORKS (Market Town).—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic trade; returns average over £700 per annum; profit £2850; well-appointed shop; situation unique; terms, lease and goodwill £75; stock and fixtures at valuation.

5.—LONDON, S.E. (Residential Suburb).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns about £1,100 per annum; profits above the average; ill-health cause of sale.

11.—YORKS (Market Town).—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic; returns average over £700 per annum; profit £2850; modern, well-fitted shop, capitally situate in the centre of town; rome the average over £700 per annum; profit £2850; modern, well-fitted shop, capitally situate in the centre of town; rome £700.

5.—LONDON, S.E. (Residential Suburb).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, returns about £7,000 per annum; profit £200; commodious house; new lease will be granted; offer wanted; ill-health cause of sale.

1..—YORKS (

14.—EAST COAST.—Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic: returns £768; net profit 25 per cent.; rent £35 per annum; price £350 (about the value of stock and fixtures).

will be furnished on application. Particulars of any of the above N.B.-NO CHARGE PURCHASERS.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs, O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

# CO.

VALUERS,

# 8 WEST ST., LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester." Telephone 160 Y.

VALUATIONS have always had our special and personal attention,

and an experience of thirty years is at your disposal. AGENCY.—We have always a large number of Buyers on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a Private Register for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

# STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE

LONDON, S.W.—Middle-class Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic; great scope for increase; no serious opposition; returning under unqualified manager £865; has done more than £1,000; net profit £245; good premises; to effect a quick sale will accept the low figure of £360; great bargain.

ESSEX.—Yery nice Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; grand opening for Photo and Optics; good Proprietaries; nice, well-fitted shop and convenient house; low rent; returns nearly £500; excellent profits; price £260; splendid concern and very little opposition; only wants seeing; healthy district.

MIDLANDS.—Good-elass Light Retail, Photo, and Optical; returns £1,500; price £900; net profit £350.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Old-established Light Retail; fine position in market town; returns £550; price £450; profitable.

LINCS .- Splendid Light General Cash Retail; main street busy town; returns £1,400 under manager; price valuation (about £600). NORTHANTS.—Good General Country Retail; low rent; returns £500 (over); uet profit £225; price £450.

KENT.—Middle-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; nie house; scaside resort; returns £350; net profit £125; price £150.

LIVERI'OOL.—Good-class Retail; capable of great increase; now under unqualified manager; returns £630; net profit £200; price

MIDDLESEX.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; pretty district; good house; returns £700; net profit £200; price £550.

KENT.—Good middle-class Retail; nice house and garden; coast; returns £800; net profit £250; price £575.

174 YICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.

Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.
nne: MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
iotoria. MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD. Telephone: No. 27 Viotoria.

FIRST-CLASS Store Business, in good neighbourhood, West Loudon, returning £30 weekly; large shop, good house; net rent £60; 5,000 new Prescriptions; good prices; fullest investigation; price £800.

LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Retail with Post-office, bringing in net salary £125; business neglected; young man will do £800 to £1,000; owner retiring; will accept first reasonable offer.

IN S.W. LONDON DISTRICT, central position, favourite suburb, a good and rapidly increasing Store trade; under manager; now doing over £1,000 at fair prices; been very much neglected; good shop and house, with small garden; rent, on lease, £65, increasing to £75; price £350.

IN NORTH YORKS.—Returning £1,800 and showing £400 net profit; good-class Retail and Agricultural; price, value of stock and fixtures, about £1,200; well-fitted shop and good warehouse.

# VALUATIONS FOR SALE, PURCHASE,

Probate, and Stocktaking.

UNDERTAKEN ON REASONABLE TERMS BY

H. P. ALEXANDER, Licensed Valuer FOR R. BLACKIE, SHEN WORKS, Tower Bridge Road LONDON, S.E.

Businesses Wanted and for Sale. Employers' and Assistants' Engagements Undertaken.

TO TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND OTHERS.

Stocks Sold or Purchased for Cash.

# FRYER, COOPER &

3 Redcross St., Fore St., E.C. Chemists' Auctioneers and Valuers,

Goods realised on Vendors' a/c or Stocks purchased for immediate Cash. Distance no object. Money advanced if desired.

# BERDOE & FIS

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

# 35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, C!TY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

# Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Country Retail Busines; well connected and very profitable; returns approach £1,000; net profit between £300 and £350; good house and garden; attractive Pharmacy; fully stocked; price £300; strongly recom-

attractive Pharmacy; fully stocked; price £900; strongly recommended.

2.—HAMPSHIRE (Market Town).—Light Family Retail; returns over £900; best position; price £775, or near offer.

3.—SUSSEX.—Good-class Light Country Retail; returns about £950; plenty of scope; owner retiring; price £600.

4.—MIDLANDS (Health Resort).—High-class trade; returns under manager £750, capable of increase; valuation required.

5.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns about £1,000; good profits; price £50 and valuation.

6.—SOUTH DEVON.—Unopposed Mixed Country Retail; returns £630; scope for increase; price £300, or valuation.

7.—DEIRBYSHIRE (Small Town).—Mixed Country Retail; returns £850; best position; price for quiek sale £375, or near offer.

8.—HERTS.—Good-class Retail; returns £700; net profit £177; modern Pharmacy; well stocked; price £430, or offer.

9.—SURREY (Charming Locality).—Unopposed Mixed Retail; returns £20 weekly; excellent profits; corner position; price £700.

11.—LONDON, N.—Profitable Cash Retail; returns £946; net profit £345, increasing; good position; price £650.

12.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Retail and Prescribing; returns about £450; net profit £160; main busy road; price £185.

13.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns average £1,350; net profit £450 to £500; very best position; good reasons for selling; price £1,275

profit £450 to £500; very best position; good reasons for selling; price £1,275.

14.—N. WALES (Health Resort).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; splendid position; returns £870; net profit £290; price £650.

15.—HOME COUNTY (Market Town).—Light Family Retail; returns £850; scope for doing £1,200; price £50 and valuation.

16.—EAST COAST.—Light Cash Retail; returns £400 under assistant; has done £1,000; corner position, main street; price £300.

17.—SOMERSET.—Cash Retail with Photographic; returns over £500; net profit £160 to £180; price £170.

18.—YORKS (East Riding).—Good-class Country Retail; same hands many years, retiring; returns £400; has done £750; low rent; valuation only required.

19.—WARWICKSHIRE.—Unopposed Country Retail; returns £640; low rent; pleasantly situated; price £350.

20.—BANKS OF UPPER THAMES.—Middle-class Retail; returns £552; net profit £213; price £300 or valuation.

21.—MANCHESTER (Near).—Genuine Light Retail, in very good position; returns over £600; net profit £185; price £300, or valuation.

22.—LONDON, S.E.—Splendid main road position; returns £700; gross profit 45 per cent; valuation only required.

23.—LONDON, S.W.—Light Suburban Retail; rapidly increasing; returns £18 to £20 weekly; modern house; price £600.

24.—LONDON, W.—Very profitable Cash Retail; scarcely any patents; returns nearly £600; price £250, or offer.

# BUSINESSES WANTED.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH have several clients requiring to purchase for cash Businesses returning £1,000 to £2,000, in good Market or Provincial Towns, 50 to 100 miles of London. Vendors of such concerns will find a cash purchaser quickly and privately by communicating with us.

J. G. BERDOE established the firm in 1870, and W. S. FISHiwas apprenticed to him in 1877.

# FREDK. WM. SMITH

LICENSED CHEMISTS' VALUER.

Valuations for transfer of business, Probate, &c. Businesses for disposal. Stocks and Fixtures purchased to any amount for cash. Stocktakings undertaken. A Register kept of Assist ants and Chem'sts requiring Assistants; no charge made

3 Belgrave Terrace, LEEDS

TELEPHONE 02949.

# TOMTOM

Telegraphic Address.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON.
Ohemist' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers,
Businesses transferred privately.
New CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

# BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

KOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 64.

# COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d,

Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

BAMBROUGH, LTD., Fulham.—Messrs. Berdoe & Fish are instructed to Sell, at a valuation of stock and fixtures, the two Businesses now carried on at 781 Fulham Road and 207 New King's Road; the returns of each average about £1,000 yearly. Full particulars and orders to view to be obtained from the sole agents, Berdoc & Fish, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

DURHAM COUNTY.—Chemist's Business for immediate Disposal, comprising Dental, Photographic, and Agricultural; Winelicence; good shop and fittings; in rapidly increasing neighbourhood; under management increasing at good profits; only Chemist; low rent; lease offered; easy terms to suit genuine purchaser; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, Marley House, Haswell.

L ONDON.—Unqualified Managers; a Cash Business for Sale; good prospects as Drug-stores to energetic man; part purchase price can remain; character more important than capital. Apply, with full particulars, to "L. M." (272/26), Office of this Paper.

I ONDON, N.—Branch returning over £700, showing exceptional profits; business in principal's hands can be immediately largely increased; reference given; thorough investigation and trial allowed to genuine cash buyer; price £600 or will consider any fair,offer. Apply, "X. Y. Z." (273/1), Office of this Paper. Ageuts will not be dealt with.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Branch, lately under unqualified management; handsomely fitted shop; good Dispensing trade could be done by a qualified man, or could make 50s. a week profit by unqualified mau if run on Store lines; price £250; fittings alone worth more; well stocked; £150 down, balance by instalments. 271/24, Office of this Paper.

YORKS.—Chemist's and Mixed Country Business, with Freehold Property, for Sale; large double-fronted Shop; good house, with two reception-rooms, four bedrooms, etc.; large garden and croft, 2½ roods; pleasant situatiou; no oppositiou; property £650, fixtures £60, stock at valuation £175; returns last year £524. For particulars apply to 269/39, Office of this Paper.

SOUND Country Mixed Business; within 30 miles of London; good Family trade; no opposition; residential; golf-links; convenient house; low rent; nice garden, with fruit trees, side entrance; returns £430; price £200, about valuation; particulars to bona fide purchasers. "Radium" (270/39), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS FOR SALE.—For Sale, the Business of Chemist and Druggist which was earried on by the late Mr. John Alexander, Jun., at 624 Kiug Street, Aberdeen; stock light; immediate entry can be had to the shop and a lease of it arranged for if desired. Apply to Messrs. Meston & Co., C.A., 6 Golden Square; or Hunter & Gordon, Advocates, 80 Union Street, Aberdeen.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., Birmingham, have a number of desirable Businesses on their books for Disposal. Particulars to bona fide applicants, who will please state exactly their requirements.

TO be Sold, old-established Chemist's Shop in Manchester; good position; in working-class neighbourhood; capital opportunity for smart qualified mau; stock and fixtures at valuation; rent £32 per annum; good living accommodation. 270/37, Office of this Paper.

UNOPPOSED (for 6 miles) Country; suit beginner or unqualified elderly gentleman; returns £6; rent £12; good house; established 50 years; nicely fitted; good stock; price £125 or near-offer; Suffolk. 268/35, Office of this Paper.

# BUSINESSES WANTED.

CHEMIST wants to buy Business; £200 cash ready for initial investment; if any further sum, by arrangement; must bear strict investigation. Full particulars in first letter to "D. H." (271/33), Office of this Paper.

In Northern or Midlaud Manufacturing Town.—A sound Mixed Business showing a net profit of at least £200 to £250 a year; preference given to place with good living accommodation and a Wine-licence; state full particulars and lowest cash price. Apply, 270/40, Office of this Paper.

# FOR SALE.

CHEMIST'S Shop Fittings.—For Sale, mahogany counter, show-cases, drawers, shelving, etc.; complete and in excellent condition; shop about 15 ft. by 27 ft.; just vacated; price £30 or offer, about one-seventh original cost. Apply, Davies & Walter, Surveyors and Estate Agents, The "Standard" Building, 134 Fleet Street, E.C.

# TO LET.

HIGH STREET, Harlesden.—Modern Shop to be Let, in the best position, with excellent living-rooms and back entrance; a first-rate opening for a Chemist and Druggist, in an established centre; rent £110 per annum, with a period free, or the shop might be fitted. Apply to Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield, Surveyors, 6 Poultry, E.C.

WATFORD.—To Let, Shop and Dwelling house; occupied for past 10 years Chemist and Druggist; a good and profitable connection could be saved by young and energetic man promptly re-opening; rent only £45. Apply for full particulars to "F. T. T.," 12 Hart Street, W.C.

TO be Let, for Showrooms, Workshops, Warehouses, etc., two magnificent Floors, containing 9,300 square ft. and 3,600 square ft. respectively, in Alfred Place and Chenics Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.; fireproof construction; built for heavy weights; well lighted; lift. Also vacant Site adjoining; about 9,000 square ft.; on 99 years' building lease. Apply, A. J. Caley & Son, Ltd., Cheuies Street, Loudon, W.C.

# PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wauted, within the next six months, by:young qualified Pharmacist (31), Partnership in sound, prosperous business situated in large town; London preferred; must bear strictest investigation; capital at disposal between .6300 and £400, with securities for additional sum if necessary. Full particulars to "Euthymol" (269/29), Office of this Paper.

# SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

# RETAIL.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

BAKEWELL.—Qualified Assistant wanted; no Sunday duty; close 2 o'clock Thursdays. State salary required (outdoors), age, and references, to E. G. Carrington, Chemist, Bakewell.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant for Locum work, commencing the first week in May; correspondence invited. State full particulars, Douglas & Co., 580 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

PIRMINGHAM.—Competent qualified Assistant (indoors) for first-class Retail and Dispensing business; of good address. Reply, enclosing carte, with full particulars, T. Chase, Pharmaceutical Chymist, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Manager in working-class district; know-ledge in Manufacturing Galenicals; outdoors. Savage & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Brighton.

CORNWALL.—Wanted, qualified Manager for country branch; energetic, smart, and reliable; Extractor and Photographic preferred; exceedingly light duties; a permanency. Send photo, salary required, and full particulars to C. E. Underhill & Co., Ltd., Fore Street, Callington, Cornwall.

COVENTRY.—Gentlemanly Assistant wanted for high-class Dispensing business; outdoors. Please apply, giving particulars as to age, height, experience, references, and salary required, Chas. H. Welton, M.P.S., High Street, Coventry.—

DORKING.—Qualified Assistant; must have been used to goodlease Family business; hours 8.30 to 8.30, one week off at 2, next at 5. Send, please, usual particulars with photo and salary required to F. W. Doubleday, Dorking.

HERTS.—Wanted, immediately, Manager for small branch; Light Retail and Dispensing, with Photography; must be qualified. State fullest particulars in first letters and salary required (with house over shop), and send photo (to be returned), Roberts, Chemist, Hemel Hempstead.

KING'S LYNN.—Wanted, shortly, young qualified Assistant; used to Agricultural business; easy hours. State age, height, salary (indoors), and references to Allen & Neale, King's Lynn.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant to manage branch. State age, experience, and salary required (outdoors), enclose photo if possible (returnable), "Chemicus," Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Liverpool.

LONDON, N.—Assistant required; must have had first-class Dispensing and Retail experience, be of good character and address, and possess good knowledge of Salesmanship. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars to "Chemist." Jones Brothers (Holloway), Ltd., 338/366 Holloway Road, N. Close 2 o'clock Saturdays.

LONDON, E.—Wanted, at once, a smart, young, qualified Manager, with good references; salary 50s. week (outdoors). Apply to Ballard, 393 Commercial Road East, London.

LONDON, E.—Unqualified Manager of Drug-stores, with view to succession on easy terms. Apply, "Meteor" (272/62), Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, immediately after Easter, Assistant with good Dispensing experience. Apply, in first instance by letter, to H. Pickett, 19 King's Road, Sloane Square, S.W.

L ONDON, S.E.—Junior Assistant; not under 25. Apply, Prosser Roberts, 323 Walworth Road.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant; accustomed to high-class Dispensing business. Apply, J. Munro & Co., Ltd., 273 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant; outdoors; one day off weekly; Sundays 6.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.; permanency to suitable man; full particulars and salary expected, etc. Apply personally, if possible by appointment, Laey, Aldgate Drug Stores, 116 High Street, E.

I ONDON, S.E.—Qualified Locum wanted, April 22, for fortnight; must be used to first-class Family and Dispensing business; age about 30. Photo and particulars, Bailey, Chemist, Blackheath.

L ONDON, S.W.—Immediate; wanted, a qualified indoor Junior Assistant with good Dispensing experience. Apply, with full particulars, photo and salary required, to J. B. Barnes & Son, 225 and 227 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

L ONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant required (under 30), for goodclass Dispensing and Photographic business; outdoors; exceptional opportunity for acquiring London experience. Applicants are requested to furnish full particulars, salary required, references, etc., to "Chemist," 2 Elmwood Gardens, Acton Hill.

LONDON, S.E.-Wanted, at once, qualified Manager; outdoors.
Apply, stating salary, experience, etc., F. C. Duggleby,
88 Waterloo Road, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, at once, qualified man, unmarried, about 26, outdoors, for up-to-date Light Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photographics essential; abstainer preferred. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars, to C. Breese, 73 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted. qualified Assistant; outdoors; no Sunday duty; permanency for a suitable gentleman. Apply, personally, 9 High Street, Marylebone, W.

NEAR London.—Smart qualified Junior; abstainer; knowledge of Optics and Photography preferred, but not essential; good Counterman; progressive salary to capable man. 271/38, Office of this Paper.

RANGOON.—Qualified Assistant required for a British firm of Chemists; single; age about 25; 4 years' agreement; salary £200 per annum and advance of £20 each year; second-class passage paid out and home. Apply, "R. L.," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

POYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL.—Wanted, an Assistant Dispenser (Male); salary £95 per annum, dinner provided; candidates must possess the Minor qualification. Applications, stating age and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach the Secretary not later than Thursday, the 22nd inst. Herman Burney, Secretary. Reading, April 6, 1969.

RANGOON.—Qualified Assistant wanted; about 23 years of age; good Dispenser; Store experience desirable; abstainer essential; salary £200 per annum, with annual increments of £25; passage paid out and home; agreement for 4 years to be signed. Apply, by letter, to May, Roberts & Co., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

CARBOROUGH.—Qualified Senior Assistant (outdoors) for May Ist. with good all-round experience, including Photography; must be of good address, active, able to supervise, and have satisfactory references. Details of experience, enclosing photo, eard stating salary required, to Whitfield & Son, Chemists to the King, Scarborough.

HEFFIELD.—Wanted, at once, qualified man to Manage a branch business. Applicants please state age, salary required, and usual particulars to Percy Carr, 85 and 87 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield.

COUTH OF ENGLAND.—Smart, gentlemanly, qualified Assistant required; aged 23 to 30; good salary and permanency for suitable man; must possess exemplary character for honesty, sobriety, and ability as a Salesman. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

COUTHPORT.—Wanted, immediately, unqualified Junior; must understand the Photographic trade; outdoors. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, Henry Ball, Pharmaceutical Themist, Southport.

TRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Qualified Junior Assistant; about 23; first-class experience indispensable; 3 years' engagement; passage paid out and home; improving salary. Apply, Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

WITZERLAND.—Required, early in May, reliable Assistant, accustomed to good-class business; Minor qualification essential; references should bear strict investigation; salary 220 francs; outdoors. Vevey, Switzerland, Grande Pharmacie St. Martin.

THORNTON HEATH.—Wanted, Junior for Light Retail and Dispensing; indoors. Apply, F. H. Davies, Thornton Heath.

TREDEGAR.—Unqualified Assistant wanted at once; one used to Photography preferred. Watkins, Chemist.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Qualified Assistant for high-class Dispensing business; 2 kept. State usual particulars, including salary required (indoors), to Howard & Son, Pharmacists, Tunbridge Wells.

A SSISTANT, qualified, with good experience, for country town about 40 miles S.W. of London. State age and salary required to "A.," The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

A SSISTANT, about 22, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; short hours; to suitable man this would prove a comfortable forth; abstainer by preference. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required (outdoors), enclosing photo, "Velox" (271/17), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, qualified, speaking fluent French and having knowledge of Continental Pharmacy, for West-end Pharmacy; anoderate hours; outdoors. Send full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., 270/33, Office of this Paper. BRANCH Manager; qualified; unmarried; to live on the premises; South Coast town; no objection to middle-aged man. Give full particulars in first letter as to age, height, salary, references, and photo if possible, also when disengaged, "H. W. H.," 300 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

PHARMACIST wanted, at once, to manage a Branch Store; must be energetic and enterprising, and whose character must bear the strictest investigation. Apply, 272/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; outdoors; good Dispenser. References and salary required to Jennings & Co., Hoylake, Cheshire.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for Branch, London, N.; married; age about 27; must be smart Salesman and Prescriber. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to W. A. McCarthy, Chemist, Grays, Essex.

JONES & CO., 5 Putney Hill, S.W., will require, carly in May, a qualified Assistant; aged about 23; must have good references and be accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Please give usual particulars and enclose photo if convenient.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with usual particulars, to "Comfortable" (271/39), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant (outdoors) for General trade. Apply, full particulars, J. B., c/o Wyleys, Coventry.

£120 per annum with rooms, light, etc.; Branch Manager Sunday duty. 91/19, Office of this Paper.

#### WHOLESALE.

MAJOR Man.—A vacancy occurs in the Analytical Laboratory of a firm of Manufacturing Chemists for a Pharmaceutical Chemist; must be experienced in the Analysis of Galenicals, Medioinal Chemicals, etc. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, to "B. M." (9/28), Office of this Paper.

TRAVEILER for the Far East, about 35; a gentleman of good address and able to furnish undeniable evidence of successful and high-class work as a Representative in the Wholesale Drugtrade, extending over some years; none others entertained; excellent opening with progressive interest for a well-qualified man. Apply, 6/74, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Traveller calling on London and Southern Chemists, also Birmingham and Midlands, to handle an additional commission; cheap Perfumes; samples light and attractive. State towns covered, present commissions, age, etc., and enolose references, 267/39, Office of this Paper.

YOUTH wanted (age about 19) for Packed Goods department in Wholesale house; one with a knowledge of Pharmacy and Chemistry preferred. Write, stating age, salary, and experience, "D. D." (9/7), Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

#### RETAIL.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

MPROVER; 19; tall; disengaged May. Jones, c/o Thomas, Chemist, Holyhead.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged from May; experienced. 271/40, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (20) desires situation in good Dispensing business. Hughes, Bank House, Prestatyn.

TMPROVER; 19; disengaged end of April; practical Photography. "Rhei" (271/27), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man seeks re-engagement; high-class experience. Paulson, Mount Sorrel, Loughborough.

JUNIOR; 20; accustomed to good-class business; outdoors. Levy, "Holmeside," Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.

QUALIFIED; 26; disengaged; Hospital, Institution, or Wholesale; excellent references. R. M. Esam, 16 Winderemere Road, Ealing, W.

LOCUM or temporary Manager; highest references; reasonable terms; Photographic. "A.," Clydebank, Parkstone Avenue, Parkstone.

QUALIFIED; 222; excellent experience and references; disengaged; South preferred. Apply, "South" (271/35), Office of this Paper.

M.P.S.; Manager; all-round experience; middle-aged; good Office of this Paper. (271/22),

PART-TIME; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings; 11 years' experience; 5 years' good Dispensing in West-end. "Student," 2 Trinity Square, S.E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED (continued).

MINOR; 26; Dispensing: Branch Manager; Locum. J. Bransom, 50 Crouch Street, Colchester.

MANCHESTER or district; qualified; 24; outdoors; part-time or otherwise. Bell, Chemist, Brigg.

LOCUM, Manager; 40; Major; excellent references. Robson, 23 Cuthbert's Terrace, Blackhill, Durham.

JUNIOR (20), 5 ft. 9 in., 4 years' Dispensing experience; disengaged. E. Andrews, "Hawkstone," Rhyl.

LADY Dispenser and Bookkeeper seeks re-engagement; qualified; experienced. "Dispenser," Winton Lodge, Worthing.

A SSISTANT; 25; abstainer; 10 years' experience; 4½ years present situation; good references. "Gentian," 11 Belvedere, Bath.

JUNIOR; West-end Dispensing experience; London preferred; excellent references. "A.," 16 Wedmore Gardens, Highgate, N.

LONDON; qualified; 24; Optical student; 10 years' varied experience; short hours or time for study. Bell, Brigg, Lincs.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 15 years' experience; references; permanency or Locum. Fawcett, Blencogo, Dinarth Road, Colwyn Bay.

PART-TIME or time for study; outdoors; 21; tall; London preferred; high-class experience. "Aspirin," Plas Bach, Kidwelly, Carm.

A SSISTANT; Store, town and country experience; good references; at liberty. "Photography," 1 Goram Cottages, Duke's Lane, Kensington.

JUNIOR: 20; 5 ft. 6½ in.; served 4 years with the largest Chemist in Walsall; experience at main shop and branches. J. Smith, Queen's Head, Bloxwich.

CERMAN Chemist, speaking French and English fairly well, seeks a situation in London; small salary; excellent references. 270/17, Office of this Paper.

FRENCH qualified Chemist, good knowledge of English, wants situation; no salary; board and lodging expected. Helme, Greystones Road, Sheffield.

MANAGER; qualified; 52; energetic; good-class trade and Photo; single; good references; disengaged end April. "Manager" (269/1), Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE and competent man, taking duties as Locum, disengaged; excellent experience and references. Jones, 33 Foskett Road, Parson's Green, S.W.

REGISTERED Chemist (aged 40) seeks re-engagement; abstainer; good references. "Business Builder," 10 Alban's Avenue, Heaton Moor, Stockport.

QUALIFIED Manager or Senior; good address; first-class Dispensing and Counter experience; 32; married; excellent references. "Acaciæ" (271/14), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; unqualified; age 26; good Dispensing experience; Photography; London district preferred; outdoors. "A. E. B.," c/o Hampshire House Club, Hammersmith, W.

A S Assistant; 36; married; disengaged through Act; good Salesman, Prescriber, Extractor; abstainer; first-class reference. "H.," 2 Warwick Mansions, Lower Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.

A DVERTISER, unqualified (26), married, seeks permanency; 10 years' experience; highest references; good knowledge Photography; country preferred. "South" (269/28), Office of this Paper.

25; good experience; unqualified; Hampstead or West-end preinterview if desired; month's notice. "Valoid" (270/14), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Locum Tenens; disengaged 14th inst.; abstainer; Prescriber, Extractor, Photography, Dispenser; excellent references. Gilbert Hollick, M.P.S., Boldmere Road, Erdington, Birmingham.

CHEMIST'S son (age 19), 5 years' experience, desires a situation where he can obtain knowledge and practice of Dispensing; small salary; distance no object. Sam Radeliffe, 109 Oxford Street, Werneth, Oldham.

A SSISTANT (29), single, medium height, 2 years present situation, desires change; experienced Dispenser, expert Photographer; outdoors; excellent references; disengaged April 24. "Energetic" (271/37), Office of this Paper. LOCUM or Manager; 27; qualified; disengaged. "B.," 122 Oxford Street, Rugby.

LOCUM, Dispenser; Hospital, Doctor; town, country. Irving, 116a New Kent Road, London.

 $m R^{ELIEF}$  work required; qualified; 28; evenings from 7. "W.," 5 Victoria Buildings, Beckenham.

SUCCESSION.—Manager, view succession; 36; highest references. Jas. Meredith, Post Office, Douglas.

PART-TIME; unqualified; excellent Dispensing experience. Walton, 28a Albert Bridge Road, S.W.

L OCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caius,"

DISPENSER; temporary or otherwise; disengaged; good references. Taylor, 145 High Street, West Norwood.

MANAGER; smart, active; 28; qualified; excellent references; London or suburbs. "W.," 2 Royston Parade, Penge.

A SSISTANT; 10 years' experience in best-class businesses; well up in Dispensing. Tavener, 34 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

QUALIFIED; 30; high-class Dispensing and Retail experience; disengaged April 19. F. W. Manning, 7 Pall Mall East, S.W.

DISENGAGED middle of April; unqualified; several years' experience. "R. M. L.," 4 Old Church Road, Clevedon,

JUNIOR (19),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years' experience, seeks re-engagement immediately; indoors. W. J. Weatherhead, 39 Irene Road, Parson's Green, London.

A SSISTANT (24), tall, seeks immediate engagement; experienced; seaside preferred. T. H. Grundy, 2 Clough Fold, Westhoughton, Bolton.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Senior; Newcastle-on-Tyne or North of England; permanency; age 33; abstainer; tall; references. 272/30, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; 25; unqualified; Dispensing, Photographic, and Retail experience; good references; London preferred. Dye, 64 Falmouth Road, Borough, S.E.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 23; speaking French, German, Italian; first-class experience, Dispensing, Retail, and Photography; full or part time. 272/25, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; experienced and capable Dispenser and Counterman; used to high-class business; steady, reliable; tall; good appearance and address. 273/20, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 49; married, no family; Store or General Retail; 9 years present situation; disengaged beginning May; unqualified. "T.," 66 Burgoyne Road, Harringay.

CERMAN Assistant, references, speaking English, French, Italian, requires situation; disengaged June 1. Loesche, The International Pharmacy, Piazza Vittoria Emanuell, Florence.

SENIOR or Managing Assistant; good references; Dispensing, Prescribing, Extracting; permanency or Locum; Private and Store experience. H. Johns, 2 Draper Street, Newington Butts.

AS Manager, Locum, or any position of trust, by experienced Chemist who has owned several large businesses; view to purchase preferred: Minor; tall; age 35. In reply please state salary, hours, etc., 272/36, Office of this Paper.

#### WHOLESALE.

AS Assistant in Wholesale; 11 years' Retail, provincial, and Wholesale experience. 271/28, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (Pioneer), with successful record amongst Chemists, etc., shortly open to engagement. "A. B." (269/30), Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN (22), unqualified, Wholesale and Retail experience, seeks post as Traveller calling on Doctors and Chemists. 272/33, Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSEMAN: smart, reliable Packer, good all-round experience, Drugs, Patents, Sundries; spare time in office; good references. "Nixey," 4 Horale Place, Dovercourt.

TRAVELLER; 10 years' connection South and West England, South Wales; Drugs, Sundries, Perfumes, Packed Goods; good turnover. "Work," 3 Merton Road, Walthamstow.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone & Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—70 Allen & Hanburys "A" & per cent. Preference 25s. 3d. cd. 2, 25 C. Ash Preference, 22s. 7½d.; 250 Idris "A" & per cent. Preference 7s. 3d., 200 "A" Ordinary 3s. 3d., £300 Debentures £70; 300 Johus, Son & Watts (box manufacturers) Ordinary, 10s. 6d. cd., 1s. a share; 300 & per cent. Preference, 15s. 3d.; 1 Dental Manufacturing, £4 10s. paid, £5 8s. 9d. cd.; 5 Evans Loscher Preference, £5 4s. 6d. cd.; 10 Baiss Bros. & Stevenson Preference, 20s. 3d.

WANTED (subject).—100 Camwal Preference, 6s. 6d.; 50 G. B. Kent Preference, 15s. 3d.; 100 Baiss Bros. & Stevenson Preference, 19s. 3d. List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, Lohdon and County. Established 1898.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND). — Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, ocunters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SECOND-HAND SHOP-FITTINGS.—2 modern window-enclosures, Complete with top-lights, mirrors, plate-glass shelves, £10, cost more than double; 16 ft. 6 in. mahogany glass counter, very handsome, £12 10s.; 6-ft. mahogany plate-glass dispensing-screen and counter, mirror centre, £9 5s.; mahogany prescription desk and case, 35s.; 8-ft. solid mahogany plate-glass serving-counter, £6; 6-ft. plate-glass counter-case, £4; quantity of other goods must be sold at any price. Call at PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU. REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

DENTAL MECHANIC.—T. Barton, 194 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Telephone 3898. Best workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold, D.A., etc.; Crowns, Bridges, and Inlays a speciality; prompt despatch my leading feature; repairs per return; every assistance and advice given to clients.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, 1909.

GADD'S CHART OF NEW CONDITIONS CREATED BY THE
POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.
4th Edition, 6d. post free.
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol and Exeter.

POISONS SCHEDULE, according to the New Act, reprinted from The Chemist and Druggist, with a supplementary list of admixtures, preparations, and other articles brought within the Schedule. On a eard (Schedule in front, list at the back) to hang np; price 6d., post free, from the Office of the C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.; or at the published price from the leading Wholesale houses.

STOCK TO CLEAR:—
Nail Polish, Court Plaster, and Ink-stain Remover.
In attractive packages. 6d. and 4½d. liues. Any reasonable offers accepted.

Apply to RONAI LIGHT WORKS, LTD., 17 South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### IN CREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

47,708,948 acres of land are approximately under cultivation. The live stock includes about 2,05,972 Horses, 17,08,550 Cattle, 23,658 810 Sheep and 4,085,764 Pigs. Are you trying to secure your share of the Agricultural and Veterinary trade in your district? There are nearly 9 million acres under corn, which requires Wheat Dressing, &c.; all the above animals require Veterinary Medicines at some time. Why not be first in the field and secure the cream of the Farmers' trade. Write for Booklet, "HOW TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS"; jit will show you how to do it. Post free to Pharmacists only.

J. R. B. ALLISON, Pharmacist and Business Specialist, RETFORD. 7

## HAVE YOU HAD A GOOD WEEK?

Most of my clients are doubling their returns this week with my Easter idea. In a few days they will receive an entirely original idea for Whitsuntide which will have the same effect. Why not share in the thousands of pounds extra netty profit I make for my clients? Write for free booklet to-night,

BERNARD SLACK, Princes Chambers, WOLVERHAMPTON.

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

#### TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

#### FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale; herb-beer extract. France, 42 Vartry Road, London, N.

#### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

£8 WORTH gold-filled and metal-framed spees. and folders, lenses, trial-case, etc., etc., for 50s. to clear; list sent or exchanged for saleable patents. Towers, Pharmacist Chatham.

#### SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See above.

TWENTY £1 Camwal Ordinary shares. Offers, Purvis, Bridlington.

#### SHOP FITTINGS.

CARBOYS, 6 2-gal. pear-shaped, with stands; 5s. each. Duck, Chemist, Cardiff.

GLASS shelving, straight, polished edges, 9 ft. by 12 in., 9 ft. by 15 in., in 3-ft. lengths; also standards and brackets; all above as new; window-enclosure, 10 ft. by 3 ft. by 2 ft. deep, mirror ends, old; best cash offer secures. Hedley Masson, 4 London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CARDBOARD cases, 3 in. by 11 in. by 11 in., for sale; no further use; sell cheap. Sample on application, Spong, Biggleswade.

### WANTED.

SUPPOSITORY mould, 15 grain. Anderson, Chemist, Leyland,

"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" weekly. Terms, St. John's Phar-MACY, Worcester.

TSIDE blind; canvas only; width about 5 yards; cheap.

HUOHES, 53 Penn Road, Holloway.

GREENISH'S "Atlas" vegetable powders; good condition; lowest price. "Chemist," 191 Garrioch Road, Glasgow.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

COMPLETE set of fittings, second-hand, for shop, 14 ft. by 14 ft. Send full particulars and state when may be viewed to 186 High Street, Bloxwich.

10s. 6d. will be paid for the best account of the Irish Pharmaceutical Examination held this month, "especially the practical work." Apply, 267/14, Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate delivery, terpeneless oils of lemon and orange; must be guaranteed pure. Quote prices and state quantities available, 8/7, Office of this Paper.

## Festivities.

#### Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

'An entertainment under the auspices of this Society was given in the rooms, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on April 1, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P. The evening's programme took the form of a cinematographic and lantern exhibition of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.'s cattle-farms and factories in South America. Mr. A. R. Hogg manipulated the lantern, while the descriptive readings were given by Mr. R. A. Jamison. Mr. John Frackleton gave gramophone selections, and Mr. V. Salter contributed character-sketches.

#### Whist.

THE SECOND WHIST-DRIVE held under the auspices of the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association took place at the Avondale Café, Birkenhead, on April 1, when a company of about seventy members and friends were present. The competition for the prizes resulted as follows: Ladies—(1) Mrs. Hardy, (2) Mics Creymer; Gentlemen—(1) Mr. Beardsworth, (2) Mr. Batley. The sealed prizes were won by Misses Ellithorne and Long and Messrs. Hardy and Winterbottom. Mr. and Mrs. Sturt and Mr. and Mrs. Somerville made the arrangements.

An Edinburgh Supper.

THE annual supper of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was held in Ferguson & Forrester's, Princes Street, on Friday, April 2, when a representative company of about seventy were present. David Murray (President) occupied the chair, and Messrs. Edward Watson (Vice-President) and J. Douglas Watson (Secretary) acted as croupiers. Mr. Peter Boa proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," which, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. L. Currie, was acknow-ledged by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Chairman of the North British Branch Executive. The other toasts were:

"The British Pharmaceutical Conference," by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, response by the President (Mr. J. F.

Tocher, B.Sc.).
"The Medical Profession," by Mr. J. Innes Fraser, re-

sponse by Dr. W. Hope Fowler.
"The Association," by Mr. David Gilmour, response by the President.

"Kindred Associations," by Mr. Thomas Stephenson. response by Mr. C. A. Macpherson.

An excellent programme of songs and recitations was contributed by Messrs. J. Forsyth, J. P. Gilmour, G. Kemp, A. Nicholson, E. O. Rowland, J. Tait, and A. W. Traill, and a mandoline selection by J. Sanderson. Their services were acknowledged by a cordial vote of thanks moved by Dr. George Coull.

#### Concert.

The Bohemian concert, which has become a very pleasant and always successful departure from the ordinary meetings under the auspices of the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association, took place at Calvert's Café, Long Row, last week. The programme embraced songs by Miss Edith Shipley, Mrs. Slack, Mr. T. H. Hiden, Mr. E. T. Slack, and Mr. W. Meakin; two piano solos by Mrs. Turton (who also admirably sustained the duties of accompanist); and a series of sketches and caricatures by Mr. Granville Shaw. The contributions of Mr. Shaw were delightfully entertaining, his rapid and clever sketches of a number of leading politicians and Mr. Richard Fitzhugh, J.P. (President), being immensely appreciated. The artists were cordially thanked in a resolution proposed by Mr. Middleton and seconded by Mr. Ellis. Among those present were Mrs. Fitzhugh, Miss Fitzhugh, Miss Norris, Mr. D. Ellis (Vice-President of the Association), Mr. and Mrs. A. Middleton, Mr. H. P. Middleton, Mr. F. Ross Sergeant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Plattin, Mr. C. F. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Freeman, Mrs. and the Misses Adamson, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Parkes, Mr. S. Royse, Mr. and Mrs. Mackin, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. A. F. Royce, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Mr. H. Smith. Mr. A. E. Beilby, Mr. and Mrs. Turton, etc. Mr. Middleton presided.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on VJednesday of each week.

Wednesday, April 14.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Annual business meeting.

Thursday, April 15.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Bath Pharmaccutical Association, Fisher's Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Annual supper.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 3 p.m. Messrs. Blades and Cleland will open a discussion on the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

THE date of the monthly meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association has been altered from April 14 to 21.

The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great

The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society, May 18.

Pritain will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 18.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY. —The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.—The paper by Mr. J. Evans on "Preservatives and Colouringmatter in Food" will be given on April 21, not 14, as previously arranged.

## College Notes.

#### Where to Study.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kenning, ton Road, London, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323. Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy, Cleveland! Place, Bath. Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 18 Colquitt Street, Liver-

pool.

SILUNDUM, according to the "Daily Mail" of April 5, is a new chemical substance discovered by a German chemist who heated carbon in the vapour of silicon. It withstands "the highest temperatures" and can accordingly be used for melting-furnaces, electric radiators and cookers, and to replace; platinum in some of its present uses.

RUSSIAN TURPENTINE.—Russia produces large quantities of turpentine spirit, but of poor quality. It is believed, however, that by rectifying it in England it is possible to obtain as good a spirit at a lower price than that imported from the United States or France. The present price is about 16r. per 100 kilos. f.o.b. Libau or any other Baltic port.

THE GUILDFORD GUARDIANS on April 3, in again considering advertising for tenders for drugs and surgical requisites (C. & D., April 3, Coloured Supplement), eventually decided that the medical officer should submit a list of wholesale druggists and also of the goods required. It was stated that the firm which allowed the Guardians 15 per cent. off list pricesallowed 41 per cent. elsewhere.

INSECT-POWDER AGENT AND SOLICITOR .- During the hearing INSECT-POWDER AGENT AND SOLICITOR.—During the nearing of a case of alleged slander in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Sutton, on April 2, a witness in the employment of the plaintiff's solicitor said his firm was also interested in a "sudden death insect-powder." Mr. Hugo Young, K.C., in examining a second witness for the plaintiff, asked: "During the nine years you have been with the firm have you been on the sudden death insect or the law side?" have you been on the sudden death insect or the law side?" (Laughter.) The witness said he did the correspondence "for a firm which deals in an article which is very essential in this world." (Laughter.) The solicitor's office was on the ground floor, and the insect-powder office, which belonged to a client, were the third floor. was on the third floor.

SPIDERS.—At the meeting of the Chemists' Assistants Association at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on April 1, with Mr. E. Thompson (Vice-President) in the chair, Mr. W. Gardner, F.R.M.S., gave a lantern-lecture on "Spiders." The majority of the slides thrown upon the screen served to show the anaof the slides thrown upon the screen screed to show the anatomical structures in various types of spiders, of which it was mentioned that there are several hundreds of species, but their classification is at present incomplete. Possibly the most interesting feature of the lecture was the explanation of the many devices, some extremely ingenious, adopted by spiders in catching their prev. The process of web-making from a viscid fluid secreted by the spider, which dries rapidly on exposure to air, was also detailed, the fluid being ejected from tiny apertures in the abdomen. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gardner ended the evening's meeting. thanks to Mr. Gardner ended the evening's meeting.

from an American one) who left the army as plain "Tommies." One had had a varied career. He had practised in South Africa, and joined the Cape Mounted Rifles as a trooper. He had followed Sir E. Wood to Bloemfontein, was made a sergeant, and had acted for a time as troopsurgeon, but had resigned when he was refused a commission. Then he went to America, farmed, practised medicine, enlisted, was one of the first to enter Manila, left the army without receiving any promotion, and set up in private practice in the Philippines. When I last met him he was surgeon on board a passenger-steamer.

Yours truly,

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE. (6/9.)

[About a year ago pharmacists in the U.S. Army and Navy services received commission rank.—Ed. C. & D.]

#### Legal Queries.

Before submitting questions for reply in this section please refer to the "C. & D. Diary, 1909" for the following subjects: Income-tax, p. 220; Pharmacy Law and Poisons, p. 216, (abroad) p. 211; Spirit Laws, p. 229; Stamped Medicines, p. 221; Trade-marks, p. 194; Wines, Sale of, p. 231; and Legal matters generally, p. 233.

Lex (7/11).—Dictionary words, including words from Latin elictionaries, are not accepted for registration as trade-marks. Injunctions have frequently been granted by the High Court restraining traders from using the names of well-known personages in describing goods, and Mrs. Langtry might reasonably ask the protection of the Court against you for using her name in connection with a face-lotion.

Beacon (7/13).—It is not at all necessary to destroy existing salts-of-lemon labels that are in stock. In the case of the label which you submit it is only necessary to add to it by an indiarubber stamp the word "Poisonous" and the name and address of the retail vendor, or the words can be printed on a supplementary label.

Hopelands (6/58).—A qualified chemist and registered dentist managing a chemist's branch shop as a partner in a firm of chemists—his partner not being a registered dentist—may on his own account practise dentistry in the branch shop and exhibit there his dental certificate, but if the title "Dentist" is used in association with the name of the partner who is not a registered dentist, that partner will be liable to prosecution under the Dentists Act. It is desirable, therefore, that the registered dentist should have a separate brass plate of a professional character to denote that he practises dentistry there.

Salts (6/70).—Salts of lemon is covered by Section 5 of the new Act and may be sold by unqualified persons, as well as qualified, on the conditions mentioned in the reply to "Beacon."

Laurencio (6/40).—It appears from your statement that the ointment is not held out for the cure of any human ailment, and that it is not called ointment. Consequently, proprietary rights in it may be claimed in any manner—as, for example, by use of a protected trade-mark—without involving it in the charge of medicine stamp-duty. This is because it is not held out or sold as "a medicine."

Will (259/37).—To prove a will, you should obtain from Somerset House or from the local collector of Inland Revenue, the necessary forms of affidavit, account, and recipt, which give all the particulars as to how a statement of the affairs should be drawn up. The duty is paid after all debts and funeral-expenses are deducted. The employment of a solicitor is not obligatory, but if certain legal forms are not strictly adhered to (including a notification by advertisement to the public that claims on the estate should be submitted before a certain date) after the winding-up of the estate, the executors become personally responsible for any outstanding liabilities.

Kandy (259/44).—You will have observed from the note in our issue of April 3, p. 533, that the question which you submit is a moot point. In the circumstances, you should continue to treat the cough-mixture as a Part II. poison, and, in any case, omission of the hydrocyanic acid from the imitation chlorodyne will not materially affect the efficacy of the mixture, which is a good one.

B. B. (2/12) tells us that it is the custom in his neighbourhood to give flag-root when Solomon's seal is asked for. He wants to know if this is legal. [There is nothing wrong in giving people what they want, and in this matter there is a diversity of opinion according to the locality. Apparently

the root is wanted for the treatment of black eyes. In some parts ladies' seal (Tamus communis) is used for this purpose, and in others Solomon's seal, the root of Convallaria Polygonatum. We have not heard of calamus being used for this purpose.]

 $\it G.~D.~(266/30).$  —See reply to "Salts." Wholesale dealing in poisons is not affected by the new Act.

Calumba (264/10).—A surveyor of taxes is empowered to require any claimant for exemption from income-tax to produce proof that he is not liable. If the claimant carries on business on his own account his business-books may be required to be produced.

 $\Gamma clox$  (5/23).—See the reply to "A. T. W." in the C. & D., March 20, p. 473.

A. W. P. (5/20).—One of the conditions upon which the Board of Inland Revenue exempt from duty medicines with body names is that nothing is said to indicate the operation of the medicine upon the organ or part of the body. Your phrase, "they operate grandly," appears to us to exclude the pills from the exemption.

Subscriber (259/29).—The new Act does not apply to registered medical practitioners, unless they are duly registered as chemists and druggists. In that case, if they have premises in which they carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, each shop must be bona-fide conducted by a registered chemist and druggist, but if a modical practitioner is not a registered chemist and druggist his shops do not come within the provisions of Section 3. The terms of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, nevertheless apply, and any unqualified person selling or dispensing poison in a shop owned by a medical practitioner is liable to prosecution under the section; while his employer may have to answer a charge before the General Medical Council of "infamous conduct in a professional respect."

Giltspur (6/10) puts this case. B. & Co. trade in Scotland as dispensing chemists; B. is qualified manager, but has no financial interest in B. & Co., which is owned by a medical practitioner. What is to be dono under the new Act? [The business is not the property of a copartnery, therefore is outsido Section 3 (4). If the medical practitioner is not a registered chemist and druggist the business is outside the 1908 Act, but if he is a chemist B.'s certificate coupalification should be conspicuously exhibited in the premises.]

Linguist (1/35).—For the purposes of income-tax the incomes of husband and wife are now added together and treated as one. They cannot be separated.

H. E. C. (6/61).—The officer's request for an explanation as to why you (a licensed wine-retailer) did not exhibit a signboard is in pursuance of 6 Geo. IV. c. 81, Section 25 of which imposes a penalty of 20% on every person in the United Kingdom who, holding an Excise licence and being required to make entry of his licensed premises, does not paint or cause to be painted, or place or fix, in letters publicly visible and legible, and at least 1 in. long, in and upon his entered premises, his name at full length, and, after such name, the word "licensed," followed by words descriptive of the licensed business carried on. This notice must be exhibited over the principal outward door, gate, or entrance door, and not more than 3 ft. from the top of such door or gate. Further, the licensee must repaint or renew the signboard when necessary "Off" wine-licences are held under 23 and 24 Vic. c. 27, Section 23 of which enacts that licensed retailers of wine (on croff) must make entry of their premises. In order to comply with the law you must exhibit a signboard, placed as above mentioned, and painted: "A. B., licensed retailer of foreign

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

J. B. (238/59).—The glycorophosphates added to the colliver oil emulsion will be compatible. Carbonates and phophates are incompatible with glycerophosphates.

Vet. (1/5).—You will find a formula for Leeming's Essence on p. 391 of "Veterinary Counter-practice," and the same formula is in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 424.

Hirsute (210/12).—Bleaching Hair.—The usual processes for bleaching loose human hair involve the employment of either hydrogen peroxide or dilute nitric acid. Black hair cannot, however, be bleached perfectly white. In any case the final process is to pass the hair through a solution of aniline blue to neutralise the residual yellowness. After washing the hair in a 3-per-cent, solution of carbonate of ammonia, rinse with water, wash again with soap, and then give the hair another soaking in the ammonia bath. This is to free the hair from grease. The next stage is to place the hair in solution of peroxide of hydrogen rendered alkaline with ammonia, and leave it there until the bath is exhausted. This bath is renewed and the process repeated until the hair is white: it may require repeating twelve times, until the hair is ready for the bluing-bath. When the nitric-acid method is used the strength of the bath is 1 of strong nitric acid in 10 of water.

#### F. R. (252/6).—CHEAP LACOUER FOR TIX POYES.

Seedlac	***		3ij.
Sandarac		 	3iss.
Dragon's blo Gamboge		 	51J.
Venice turn		 	31:
Oil of turper		 	3ij. 3xx.
O IX O Z OULL DC	1101110	 	1.1. J.A.A.

Dissolve on the water-bath and strain.

Several other recipes are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

- A. H. J. (252/52) asks for the best remedy to destroy the smell from a chimney which recently caught fire. The smell of soot is very strong in the upper rooms of the house. We know of no other remedy than ventilating the rooms after having had the crimney scraped to free it from burnt soot. Sanitas sprinkled in the rooms would freshen the air.
- G. W. (240/28).—STIFFENING COTTON-FABRIC.—Refer to the C. & D., March 6, p. 376, for a list of the various substances used for stiffening fabrics. You will see that soap is a softening agent. We suggest either starch or tragacanth as most visible for the westeriel way could be supported. suitable for the material you send.
- E. T. R. (234/40).—PAVING MATERIAL.—Two formulæ for this were given in the C. & D., August 8, 1908, p. 250, either of which would appear to be what you require. If you do not think these suitable, we will make other suggestions on receiving fuller details of what the material is to be used for
- W. F. W. (228/5).—Soldering Eyeglass Bar.—The spring W. F. W. (228/5).—SOLDEHING EYEGLASS DAR.—Ine spring of the clip is protected from the heat of the blowpipe by means of an anti-oxidiser. The usual anti-oxidiser is made by grinding together 1 part of boric acid with 4 parts of yellow other and adding enough water to make into a thin cream.
- J. T. (248/69).—Veterinary Remedy.—There are two pre-J. T. (246/09).—VETERINARY KEMEDY.—There are two preparations used in veterinary medicine which partly answer your description—the Chinese red bottle and Devonshire oils. The formula and wording for the label of the Cheshire red lottle were given in the C. & D., March 14, 1908, p. 433, and May 2, p. 693. This preparation, however, is not generally used as an embrocation, but Devonshire oils is both given internally and applied aytampelly. The recipie is ternally and applied aytampelly. internally and applied externally. The recipe is:

Spirit of turpentine .5x. Camphor 355 Dissolve and add-

Solution of ammonia Tincture of opium ...

Put into a wine-bottle and fill up with the following mixtare:

Soft soap Boiling water ... ... Cong.j Armenian bole Mix. Label: "Shake the bottle."

Cymro (245/19).--We do know of any unqualified assistants'

W. A. F. (Cape Colony) (198/71).—GUT REVIVER FOR TENNIS-PACKETS.—A white hard spirit-varnish diluted with an equal volume of spirit is used for applying to the gut of tennisrackets before play. The best white hard spirit-varnish is made as follows:

Sandarac 5 ib. Camphor 2 oz. 3 lb. Powdered glass Spirit ... 14 pints Dissolve, strain, and add-Canada balsam

Acacia (4/33) wants a recipe for removing superfluous hair from an athlete's legs, in order to make them presentable in the arena for the coming season. [Shave them, Chemical depilatories applied to so large a surface would probably result in serious constitutional disturbance.]

### Contracts.

Belper Guardians.—J. Calvert & Son, Belper, for chemists' goods

St. Pancras Guardians.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. for ru ber goods.

Newent Guardians.—Newent Drug Co. for cod-liver oil at s. per gal., and trusses. Evesham Guardians.—Mr. W. J. Craven, chemist and drug-

gist, Evesham, for drugs.

Kington Guardians.—Mr. A. J. Lewis, Ph.C., Kington, for cod-liver oil at 8d. per pint.

Sittingbourne Urban Council.—Usher's Drug-stores, Sittingbourne, for disinfectants.

Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co.,

Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs and dressings.

Upton-on-Severn Guardians.—Mr. H. J. Aubrey, chemist and druggist, Worcester, for drugs.

Wetherby Guardians.—Mr. G. Coulter, chemist and druggist, Wetherby, for chemists' goods.

Gloucester Guardians.—Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester, for drugs and druggists' sundries.

Eastry (Kent) Guardians.—Mr. A. E. Woodruff, chemist and druggist, Eastry, for chemists' sundries.

Wellingborough Urban Council.—Serjeant & Son, Wellingborough, appointed chemists for three months.

East Grinstead Guardians.—II. S. Martin, Ltd., East Grinstead, for disinfectants and hospital requisites.

Stockton-on-Tees Guardians.—Mr. T. W. Salmon, chemistand druggist, Dovecot Street, Stockton, for drugs.

Coventry Guardians.—Mr. F. Bird, chemist and druggist, Spon Street, Coventry, appointed chemist for six months.

Whitby Guardians.—Mr. F. Falkingbridge, chemist and druggist, 1 Baxtergate. Whitby, appointed chemist for six months.

months.
Abram (Lancs) Urbar Council.—Sanitary Dry Lime Co. for disinfectants; Sanitas Co., Ltd., for toilet-soap; Killgerm Co. for disinfecting-fluid.

Plymouth Town Council.—For annual supplies to the asylum: Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs, and Pocock Bros. for mackintosh sheeting.

Eastbourne Town Council.—Mr. G. A. Harmer, chemist and druggist, Eastbourne, for the annual supply of drugs and chemists' goods to the sanitorium.

Warrington Town Council.—United Alkali Co., Ltd., for disinfecting-powder, and exors. of W. Sharratt for disinfect-

disinfecting-powder, and exors, of W. Sharratt for disinfect

Ing-fluid, during the ensuing year.

Rochford Guardians have decided that in future tenders for drugs "up to the B.P. 1885 standard" shall be invited, but not for local chemists only, as recommended by the House Committee

Bolton Union.—Waller & Riley, Ltd., for absorbent woo!, lint and boric lint; J. W. Brooks & Co. and T. Moscrop & Co., Ltd., for disinfectant-fluid; J. Tavlor & Co., Ltd., for Jeyes' fluid and powder; W. H. Morgan, St. George's Road, Bolton, for Bovril; and G. Fawell & Sons for Oxo and Benger's food.

London County Council. For annual supplies of disinfectants to the Asylums at estimated values: Burt, Boulton & Haywood. Ltd., for disinfecting fluid and nowder at 51/. 13s. 9d.; Middleton Bros. for chloride of lime at 41. 18s. 9d.; E. Cook & Co., Ltd., for sulphuric and carbolic acids at 11. 0s. 5d.

Hemsworth Guardians.—The Visiting Committee recom-mended that the Board supply the drugs for the use of the

mended that the Board supply the drugs for the use of the workhouse and infirmary, instead of the medical officer previding them out of his salary; but the Board on April 2 deferred its decision until it was ascertained from the doctor the kind of drugs and what they we're required for.

Blackburn.—C. A. Critchley & Co., Blackburn, for the supply of drysalters' sundries to the local cottage homes for the ensuing half-year. The Guardians also decided to invite Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester, C. A. Critchley & Co., Booth & Openshaw, and T. A. Ward & Co., Blackburn, to tender for the supply of 1 cwt. of white lint.—Messrs. Booth & Openshaw, Blackburn, for fish-glue, paints. acids. and turpentine: L. Andrew & Co. for shellae; and C. A. Critchley & Co. for Pears' soap and Hudson's dry soap, to the Town Council.

Islington Guardians.—At a meeting on April 1 Mr. T. H.

Islington Guardians.—At a meeting on April 1 Mr. Islington Guardians.—At a meeting on April 1 Mr. T. H. Dey moved that it be referred back to the Stores and Contracts Committee to consider the advisability of deleting the names of "Heydozone" and "Heydozone Powder" from the tender forms when they are next issued, and to require instead tenders in accordance with a specified sample or standard. He contended that it was an injustice to local traders to invite tenders for proprietary articles, and went on to say that anyone could manufacture a disinfectant. Mr. Malins moved, as an amendment, that the medical officers be consulted as to whether there were any non-proprietary disinfectants equal to those mentioned. This was ultimately adopted as a substantive resolution. adopted as a substantive resolution.

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MEDICINE, PHARMACY, AND THE ARTS.

PEPSINE

COLALIN

ALKALOIDS

CHLOROFORM

PODOPHYLLIN

CITRATES

BISMUTT

CHRYSAROBIN

**FORMATES** 

IODIDES

MORSON'S

KREOSOTE

GRAND PRIX - FRANCO-BRITISH - 1908.

# PREGIPITATED CRETA PRÆCIP.



"Sturge's Chalk."

GHALK.

All grades from the FINEST LIGHT to VERY DENSE.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN & E. STURGE, 18 Wheeleys Lane, Birmingham.

Agents:

THE NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., 100 William St., NEW YORK.

ALPHONSE RUCH, 63 Rue des Archives, PARIS.

Also Manufacturers of -

CITRIC ACID, BICARBONATE OF POTASH, ROCHELLE SALTS and pulv. SEIDLITZ, FLUID MAGNESIA, and "CITRATE OF MAGNESIA," and other Effervescent Saline Preparations.

Telegrams "Sturgeon, Birmingham."

## THE LEADING LINE IN PATENTS

QUICKEST SALES

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

May now be had in £5 Lots, at Lowest Prices, Carriage Paid. Packages Free.

**ORDERS** must be accompanied by Cash. Cheques to be made payable to Thomas Beecham, and crossed "Parr's Bank, Limited, St. Helens."

PRICES.—Beecham's Pills, 13½d. size (56 pills) .... 9/6

" 2s. 9d. " (168 " ) .... 25/
Beecham's Tooth Paste, 1s. size .... .... 7/6

ADVERTISING MATTER to suit Retailers' requirements will be sent on application.

Address-THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

#### PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this paper on Terms as below.

Acetanilide, B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/02 lb.; 7 lbs.@ 1/2 lb.;

Acetanina, B.F., 1 lews. @ 1/9 ib., 1 lb. @ 1/3 lb.

\*Acet. Ipe:ac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

\*Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.

\*Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.

Lb. 6 lbs. @ 8.4

lb.; 6 lbs. @ 8d. Acid Acetylo-Salicyl., 56 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @

ad Acctylo-Salicyl., 56 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb. Benz. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb. Benz. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb. Boric. Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 28/6 cwt.; Levigated, 3/- cwt. extra.

Carbol Xtls., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5\frac{3}{4}d. lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 6/- each; Detached Cryst. 8/-each; 6 l-lb. Bots. @ 11d. lb.; Detached Cryst. 2d. lb. cxtra; Ornde Black, 45 Gall. Casks @ 10d. gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each. Citrle Cryst., B.P. '85, 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lb. in Bags @ 1/6 lb.; powder \frac{1}{2}d. cxtra. Diethylbarbituric. 16 oz. @ 2/9 oz.; 1 oz.

Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 2/9 oz.; 1 oz.

@ 3/3 oz.
Gallic pur. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb; 1 lb. @ 2/ - lb.

"2/- lb.
"Hydrobrom., dil., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
"Hydrochlor. Coml., cases of 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 case lots @ 16/- each.
"Hydrocyau, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.; 36 1 oz. Vials @ 3/6 doz.
Oxalle Crysts., 5 cwt. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. lb. g. 4d. lb.
"Pbosph. Dil., B.P., 8 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.
"Salicyl. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; phys. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

5/7 lo. Salphur, Coml., cases, 4 2-gal, jars, 17/-each; 20 cases @ 16/- cach.
Sulph. Aromat., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.
Tannie, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 10\fmathrm{1}{4}d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11\fmathrm{1}{2}d. lb.; parv. \fmathrm{1}{4}d. lb.

Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
Adeps Lanæ B.P., Auhydrons, 2 cwt. @ 52/6 cwt.,
Hydrons @ 49/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 2/- cwt., 28
lbs. @ 5/- cwt., 14 lbs. @ 8/- cwt., 7 lbs. @
12/- cwt. extra.

12/- cwt. extra.'
Aloes Barb., Englisb Ground, 28 lbs. @ 88/- cwt.;
7 lbs. @ 10§4. lb. [1/8 lb.
Aloes, Socot., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @
Ærugo Æris Exot. Pulv., 14 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Aloin B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
Anmon. Berz., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 owt. @ 1/1½ lb.;
7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Ammon. Oarb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 3§d. lb.; 28 lbs.
@ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, ½d. lb. extra.

@ 4\fd. 1b; 7 10s. @ 5d, 10; powder, \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. 10. extra.

Ammon. Ohlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. 1b.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.

Amyli Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 13/3 cwt.; 2\frac{1}{2} cwt. @ 13/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 15/3 cwt.

Aniseed, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 35/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. 1b.

Antim. Crocus Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 38/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 5d lb.

@ 5d. lb.
Antim. Nig. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 25/6 cwt.; 14 lb. @

Antim. Nig. purv., 1 cons. (a) 26/2 cwt.

Apiol, 1 lb. (a) 13/9 lb.

\*Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. (a) 2/6 lb.

\*, Anisi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. (a) 2/6 lb.

\*, Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. (a) 2/9 lb.

\*, Aurant. Trip., 53 lbs. (a) 17/6; 6 lbs. (a) 7d. lb.

1. 1b. Aurant, Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb. Rosæ Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb. Rosæ Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb. Samb. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 23/6; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb. Samb. Oouc, 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb. Laurocerasi, 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb. Menth, Pip. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.

Araroba, fine powder, 7 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; 1 lb. @

Atropine Salph., P.B., 1 oz. @ 23/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.

Auri Chlor., 1 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 19/6 doz.

Bals. Copaibæ pure, 44 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.

Office: 34

Bals. Peruv. P.B., 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.

Bals. Peruv. P. B., 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.

"Sulphur, 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.

Benzo-Naphthol, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

Bismuth, P. B. Carb., 1 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 3 lbs.

@ 8/1 lb.; subnit, 1/- lb. less.

Boracie Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 38/ cwt.

Borax, 1 cwt. @ 16/9; powder 1/- extra

Butyl Obloral Hydras, P. B., 1 lb. @ 8/10 lb.

Butyl Obloral Hydras, P.B., I lb. @ 8/10 lb. Caffeine, P.B., I lb. @ 14/- lb. Caffeine, Git. B.P., I lb. @ 10/- lb. Collemina, powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 9/6 cwt.; I cwt. @ 10/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb. Calamina, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb. Calcii Carb. praecip., 5 cwt. @ 14/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 17/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 19/- cwt. [5d. lb. Hydras, P.B., I cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ Hypophosph. Pur. P.B. 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb. , 1 odd., 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb. Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 4 cx. 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 4 cx. 7 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 4 cx. 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; powder, @ 1/43/4. lb.; 28 lbs. at 1/6 lb.

Cantharides, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; powder, 5d. lb. extra.

5d, lb. extra.
Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.
Carbo Animalis or Ligni, 1 cwt. @ 14/- cwt:
28 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 17/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @
Orra Alba, B.P., Wbite Moons, 1 cwt. @ 1/6½ lb.;
28 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/8 lb. Flav. 1 lb.
Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/6½ lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.;
1 oz., ½ oz. Tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.
Cerii Oxalas, 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.
Cetaccum: No. 1, flue white, 64 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.;
7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Chloral Hydras Cryst. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.;
1 lb. @ 4/4 lb.

1 lb. @ 4/4 lb. \*Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.

\*Chloroform, pure B.P., 12 8-lbs, @ 1/12 lb.; 8 lbs, @ 1/82 lb.; 6 1-lb. botts. @ 1/101 lb.
Ohlorophyll, 7 lbs. @ 5/-1b.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.

Ohlorophyll, 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.

Cosains Hydrochiov, P.B., 25 ozs. @ oz.; 4 ozs. @ 7/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.

Oodeina, 1 oz. @ 10/9 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 9/3 oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph. 1 oz. @ 9/11 oz.

Colocynth, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 10/4.0 lb.; 28 lbs.@ 11d.lb.; 7 lbs.@ 1/9.d. lb.; Turkey Pulp, 2 cwt. Bales @ 6d.lb.; 7 lb. @ 9/2 by.

9d. lb.

Omposition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb. Conf. Senne P.B., 14 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb. Cort. Aurant. Exot. Shreds, 1 cwt. @ 6½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; (7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

7 108. @ 8d. 10.
, Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Cort. Ulmi Fulvæ, English Ground, 1 cwt. @
8\d.lb.; 7 lb. @ 10d. lb.
Oream Tartar, 98 % powder, 1 cwt. @ 74/- cwt.;

7 lbs. @ 9d. lb. Oreosotum Beechwood, P.B., 22 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.:

7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

Creosotum Beechwood, P.B., 22 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.:

\*7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.

Creta c. Camph, 7 lb. @ 8d. lb.

" Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.;

1 cwt. @ 7/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.

Creta Praparata, 7 lbs. iu box, 9d. each.

Cubcbe, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 126/- cwt.;

7 lbs. @ 1/4d. lb.

Pec. Aless Co. Couc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb. Sine croco, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

\*Dec. Aless Co. Couc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb. Sine croco, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.

\*Dec. Senegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

Dionine 15 graius @ 1/8; ½ oz. @ 9/
Emp. Spread 12 yds. × 16 ins. Adhesive, 3/8;

Bellad. B.P.C. Green @ 16/6; Cerat. Saponis @ 7/6; PicisCo. @ 7/6; Plmbi @ 6/-; Resin @ 4/6; Roborans @ 6/-; Saponis B.P. @ 6/
Emp. Picis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.

" Plumbi, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.

Emp. Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.

Essriue Sulph. iu 15 grain tubes, 3/3 each.

Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb., not guaranteed ab olntely purc.

Ess. Limons (Oil) original coopers, 12 lbs. @

not guaranteed ab olntely pure

Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 6 l-lb. bots. @ 4/6 lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.

\*Ess. Moschi (not artificial), 5 lb. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/6 lb.

\*Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargouelle, 5 lbs. @ 1/6 lbs.; Bergamot. 2/6 lb.

\*Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.

\* Ras. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.

\* "Rasperry, 5 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/-11,

\* "Vanilla Beaus, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.

\*Ext. Balladonnæ Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. Ext. Cannab. Ind. Alc. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 36/- lb.

1 lb. @ 37/- lb.

Ext. Cascara Say. Llq., B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.

\*St. Errot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb. 1 lb. @

Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb. Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.; 1 lb. @

4/8 lb.

Ext. Gent., P.B., Solid, 1 cwt. @ 81d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9 1 1, 1b.

Honore Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb. Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb. Hyoscyam. Solid P.B., 3 lbs. @ 8/9; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.

\*Ext. Ipecac. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.

11/3 lb.,

Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5½/l. lb.;

\*Ext. Nucls Vom. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.;

1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; solid 4d. lb. extra.

Opii Solid P.B., 1 lb. @ 30/ lb.;

Opii Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.

" 3/10 lb.

", Quassiæ, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/-lb.: 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb. ", Sarsæ |Oo. Solid; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.: 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.

4/6 lb.

Ferril Ammon. Cit. P.B. 23 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6½ lb.

Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

Ferri et Quininæ Oit., P.B.; 500 ozs. @ 3d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 3½d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 3½d. oz.

Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 15/-; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.

Ferrum Redact. 80%, 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.: 7 lbs. @

Flor. Anth. Exot., first pickings 1908, 1 cwt. @ 66/-cwt.; 7 lbs @ 8d. lb.; 2nd. 1 cwt. @ 48/-. Fol. Bachu, round good green, 1 cwt. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lb. @ 1/2 lb.

Hyoscyam. Bien., 1 lb. @ 12/- lb.

Ayocyana Bleit, 1 lb. @ 12/- lb. Sennæ, Alex. Parv., 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4\flat. lb.
Senuæ Tinnev. 3\frac{1}{2} cwt. @ 2\flat. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3\flat. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3\flat. lb.; English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 5\flat. lb.; 5\flat lb.; 6 lb. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d lb.

d. lb.

Formaldehyde, 40%, 132-lb. Carboys @ 50/- each;

7 lbs. @ 7½-l. lb.

Fuller's Earth, fine powder or lnmp, 5 cwt. @ 5/cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.

Gamboge English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb.

@ 4/8 lb.

@ 4/8 lb.

Ginger, English Gronnd, 1 cwt. @ 52/- cwt.;
7 lbs. @ 6½/d. lb.

Gingerine, Extra, 5 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.

Glycerin. Opt., D.D., 1-260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 73/cwt.; 56 lb. @ 74/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.

Glycerin. Acid. Boric P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

Belladon. B.P.O., 6 lbs. @ 2/6; 1 lb. @
2/9 lb.

"2/9 lb.

2/9 lb,

", Boracis P.B., 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
", Pepsinc Acid P.B., 1 lb. @ 3s. lb.
"Glycerine Plumbi, subacet., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Gran. Parad., 1 cwt. @ 75/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d.
lb.; Powder, 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Guaiacol Oarb., 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/4 lb.
Guaiacol, pure, 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.
Gum Acaciæ sorts, 3 cwt. @ 38/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @
45/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5/4 lb.; English Ground
Powder, No. 1, 1 cwt. @ 95/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @
1/- lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 60/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @
8d. lb. 8d. lb.

Gum Benzoin, Sumatra, 84 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb. m Catechn, Nig. English Ground, 1 cwt. @

50/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; Gum Guaiaci, 1 cwt. @ 104d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/- lb. Gum Juniper, 14 lbs. @ 9d. lb. Gum Thus Elect, 2\frac{1}{2} cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @

32/3 cwt. Gum Tragac. Elect., English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
\*Heading (Frothing Ess.), 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.

STREET.

\*Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted. NOTE.—Only Terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

CO., LONDON.

LEADENHALL KINDLY DETACH YOUR BUYING BOOK. THIS SHEET AND PLACE IT IN

# Woods' Great Peppermint Cure

For COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA and all CHEST AFFECTIONS. Retail Price  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2/9.

Great success attended the introduction of this Proprietary in the North of England last Winter. The Advertising arrangements of this season are based on lines of an exhaustive character and considerable magnitude, embodying a Window Display of most original { design, Verse Competitions, Posting and Newspaper Advertising, besides other novelties.

Fullest Particulars will be supplied by the Sole Agents for Great Britain-

Messrs, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO., 4 Redcross Street, London, E.C.

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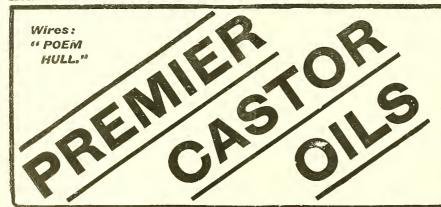
FOR HUMAN USE

Advertised Prices 1'12 & 2'9 per bottle 2'- & 4'3 per bottle

Wholesale Prices 10'-&24' per dozen 17' & 35' per dozen

FOR VETERINARY USE

THE CHAMELEON OIL Co. LTD. 4. ALBANY COURT YARD, LONDON W.



ALL GRADES AND PACKAGES.

Manufactured by

PREMIER OIL EXTRACTING MILLS. LIMITED.

HULL, England.,



INDIA.

# PEAKE, ALLEN & CO.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of NEW SPECIALITIES, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c.

. . THE . .

# Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale.

Acid. Carbolic Cryst. B.P.		[ s, d.	1	Quininæ.
5 cwts. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 cwt. 500×1 lb. bots. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1b., $100\times1$ lb. bots.		5½ 8	10 lbs. 7d. 12 bots. 9d.	s. d.
Adeps Benz. B.P 28 lbs.	,,	71	12 0015, 30,	Hydrobromas. 100 ozs. 11 d. 25 ozs. oz. 1 0 10 ozs. 1 0 Hydrochloras B.P.
Aloes Barb.	cwt.	39 0	7 lbs. 6d.	Salicylas. $100 \text{ ozs. } 11\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} 25 \text{ ozs.} $ , $1 0 10$ , $1 0\frac{1}{2}$
., ., Pulv I cwt.	"	55 0 37 0	7 lbs. 8d. 7 lbs. 6d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
, Pulv I cwt.	"	55 0	7 lbs. 8d.	Santoninum B.P 11b. 1b. 14 0
" Socot. (True Zanzibar) I cwt. " " Pulv I cwt.	",	100 0 140 0	7 lbs. 1/- 7 lbs. 1/4½	Sodii Bromid. B.P 28 lbs. , 1 02 7 lbs. 1.12
Ammon. Bromide B.P 28 lbs.	"	1 0	7 lbs. 1/0½	Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co. 1 cwt. 26/- 28 lbs. , 3½ 7 ,, 44.
Aqua. Anethi, Conc. 1-40 5 lbs.	115	1 10	1 lb. 2/1	" " c. Quinin.
Anisi " " 51bs.	lb.	1 10	1 ,, 2/1	et Strych 7 lbs. , 9 Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C 7 lbs. , 7
Aurant. , ,	"	4 9 6	1 ,, 5/-	Pruni Virg. B.P 7 lbs. , 7
	,,	1 10	1 ,, 2/1 1 ,, 2/1	Rhœados B.P 7 lbs 55
Cinnamomi 51bs.	",	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 10 \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$	1 ,, 2/1	Rhei B.P 7 lbs, $\frac{11}{10}$ 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ Scillæ B.P 28 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. 7 lbs. $\frac{11}{10}$ 4
Laurocerasi B.P 5lbs. Menthæ Pip. Conc 1-40 5lbs.	",	1 10	1 ,, 2/1	Sennæ B.P 7 lbs. , 7
Rosæ Conc. 1-40 51bs.	"	5 3	1 ,, 5/6	
", Trip 53 lbs for 18/6 5 lbs. Sambuci Trip. 53 lbs. for 21/- 5 lbs.	"	67		Tinct. Aconiti B.P 5 lbs.   1b.   2 6   Aloes B.P 5 lbs.   1 9
			0.44	Arnicæ B.P 5 lbs. ,, 1 9 Arnicæ B.P 5 lbs. ,, 2 0
Balsam Copaibæ B.P. 80 lbs. 2/02 lb. 40 lbs.	"	2 1	9 lbs. 2/3	Aurant. Recens. B.P $5 lbs.$ , $2 4 lbs.$ Belladonnæ B.P $5 lbs.$ $2 2 lbs.$
Bismuth Carb. B.P. 14 lbs. $7/4\frac{1}{2}$ 3 lbs. Subnit. B.P. 14 lbs. $6/4\frac{1}{2}$ 3 lbs.	lb.	7 6 6 6	1 ,, 7/8 1 ,, 6/8	Disobia D D
Caffeina B.P 51bs.	11	13 7	1 ,, 13/9	Calumbæ B.P 5 lbs   111
Caffeinæ Citras B.P 51bs.	"	9 4	1 ,, 9/6	Camph. Co. B.P 5 lbs. , 1 9 5 Canthar. B.P 5 lbs. , 2 10
Camphor, English.	"			Capsici B.P 5 lbs. ,, 2 4
Bell 28 lbs.	"	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	7 lbs. 2/2 5 ,, 2/1	Cardam. Co. B.P 5 lbs. , 1 10 $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ Cascarillæ 5 lbs. , 2 1 $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$
Tabs. $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{3}$ , and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 281bs.	"	2 0	7 , 2/1	
Cera Alb. Genuine, Moons			4 • /=1	Chlorof. c. Morph. B.P. '85 5 lbs.   "   1 5   =
1 cwt. £8 5s. 28 lbs. Flav. Genuine Refined	"	1 C2	4 ,, 1/7章	Cinchona B.1 3 105,   ,,   2 4
1 cwt. £7 8s. 6d. 28 lbs.	"	1 42	4 ,, 1/52	Digitalis B.P 5 lbs. , 111 5
Chloroform B.P., 12 8-lb. bots. 1/62lb. 8lbs.	,,	1 72	3 1-1b. bots 1/10 <sup>2</sup>	Gentian. Co. BP 5 lbs.   ,,   1 6   (2
Cocainæ Hydrochlor, B.P 25 ozs.	oz.	7 6	1 02s. 7/8 1 0z. 7/10	Ammon, B.P 5 lbs 2 5 1/-
Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc. 1-7 6 lbs.	lb.	1 10	(1 02. 7/10	Hyöseyami B.P 5 lbs, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ Lodi B.P 5 lbs, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. B.P. 6 lbs.	**	1.0		Lavand. Co. B.P 5 lbs. , 2 8 5
" Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P 6 lbs. Ferri et Quinin. Cit. B.P 100 ozs.	oz.	3	25 ozs. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.	Marcia Mari D.D.
Glycerine B.P., D.D. 1'260 1 cwt.	cwt.	70 0	56 lbs, 71/-	
Infusum (Conc. 1-7)	"""		00 1031 717-	
Anthemidis 6 lbs.	lb.	1 2	\	Quininæ, B.P 5 lbs. ,, 2 7 2 Ammon. B.P 5 lbs. ,, 1 10
Buchu 6 lbs.	",	1 0		Rhei Co. B.P 5 lbs, ,, 1 9 =
Calumbæ 6 lbs. Caryoph 6 lb:	,,	9	3 lbs.	Scillæ, B.P 51bs. , 111 2 Senegæ, B.P 51bs. , 2 6
Cascarillæ 6 lbs.	11	11	ld. 1b.	Senegæ, B.P 5 lbs. , 2 6 2 Sennæ, B.P 5 lbs. , 1 8 Stramonii, B.P 5 lbs. , 1 10
Chiratæ 6 lbs.	",	- 11	extra.	Strophanth, B.P 5lbs, , 2 8 Tolut 5lbs, , 2 8
Cinchonæ Acid 6 lbs. Flav 6 lbs.	"	1 2	2 lbs. 2d. lb.	Valerian 5 lbs. , 2 1
Digitalis 6 lbs.	11	10	extra.	Zingiberis B.P 5 lbs. , 2 4   Zingiberis B.P 5 lbs. , 2 9
Quassiæ 6 lba	"	71/2	1 16.	" Fort B.P. 85 5 lbs. " 3 1
Rhei 6 lbs. Rosæ Acid 6 lbs.	"	1 11	3d. lb. extra.	
Scoparii 6 lbs.	17	11 1 6	CALLE.	Ung.
Sennæ 6 lbs.	,,	10	1	Acid Boric.B.P 28 lbs. , 6
Serpentariæ 6 lbs. Uvæ Ursi 6 lbs.	",	1 8	1	Carbolic, B.P 14 lbs. , 7 7 lbs. 7 d.
Oleum	,,,			Colles P.P 28 lbs. , 1 4 7 , 1/5
Amygd. Dulc. Ang. B.P. 30 lbs.	19	1 8	9 lbs. 1/9	Tradacana D.D. B.P 7 lbs. , 2 0
Caryoph. Ang. B.P 5 lbs. Cocois Nuciferæ 28 lbs.	",	3 1 51	1 1b. 3/4	" Zimmon Dir 20 105. " 10 / " 11d.
Origanum Rub. Coml. 9 lbs. Peach Kernel 1 cwt. (2) 9d. lb. 56 lbs.	111	1 5 91	0 the 1114	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	**	32	9 lbs. 115d.	Sulphuris B.P 28 lbs. , $7\frac{1}{2}$ 7 , $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Potass. Bromid. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 10 <sup>1</sup> 2d. 1b. 28 lbs.	,,	11	7 lbs. 1/-	Zinci B.P 28 lbs. , 7 7 7 7 7 8 d.
	1			Vinum Ipecac. B.P 51bs. , 1 4
" Iodid. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 7/61b. 14 lbs.	11	7 8	3 lbs. 7/11	Vinum Ipecac. B.P 5 lbs.   ,   1 4

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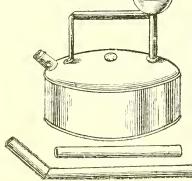


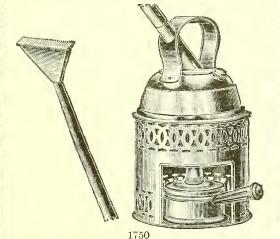
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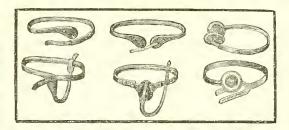




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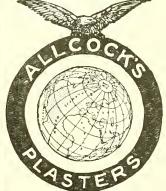
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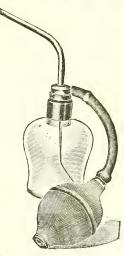
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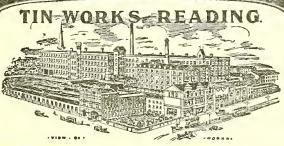
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Fig. 2349.
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Fig. 2351.

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Fig. 2350.
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Fig. 2352.
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Fig. 2353.
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Fig. 2354.

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Fig. 2355.

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Fig. 2355B. Boxwood. 2/2 per doz.



Fig. 2355c. 4/3 and 6/6 per doz.

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Fig. 2356.

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Fig. 2357. STOPPERED BOTTLE. 4/- and 7/6 per doz.



Fig. 2358.
STOPPERED GLASS TUBE.
5 9 per doz.

S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7-12 ALDERSCATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.



## ELLIMAN.

# Offers.

## ELLIMAN.

- NUMBER 1. ONE INSIDE SHOWCARD to any of the enclosed patterns. The dimensions and a reference letter are marked upon the back to avoid the return of the one selected.
- NUMBER 2. Three dummies ROYAL Embrocation 2/- size.
  Six ,, ,, 1/- size.
  Six ,, UNIVERSAL ,, 1/1½ size.
- NUMBER 3. 250 Counter Bills, 50 R.E.P. Booklets as patterns enclosed with your name and address printed on them. (Carriage paid by Passenger Train.)

Please return this Sheet, <u>crossing out</u> the offer you do not accept, affixing below one of your labels and <u>marking at the side</u> of it the reference <u>letter</u> of the showcard selected.

By using this form, we can pass it immediately into the department that will attend to it.

Space for Business Label.

If any communication of the nature of a letter be added, then this may not be sent in an open envelope with a half-penny stamp upon it.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

## DUPLICATE

of this

MODEL

and

**PATTERNS** 

sent upon receipt of

**POSTCARD** 

request for same; also one each free copies (for office use), of the

R.E.P.

and

E.F.A.

Books.

# HODGKINSONS' SYRUP OF FIGS

## CADBURY'S COCOA

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE AND AN INVALUABLE FOOD.

